UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/50/187
S/1995/410
12 June 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Item 49 of the preliminary list*
REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE PROSECUTION OF PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR SERIOUS VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW COMMITTED IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA SINCE 1991

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 22 May 1995 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In response to the requirement contained in paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 771 (1992) and paragraph 1 of resolution 780 (1992), I have the honour to transmit herewith the fifth report of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on crimes committed in the territory of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (see annex).**

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 49 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/50/50/Rev.1.

** Circulated in the language of submission only.

95-17400 (E) 220695 260695

/...

best copy available

ANNEX

FIFTH REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA ON WAR CRIMES COMMITTED IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FORMER SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

Pursuant to the Security Council resolution No. 780 dated October 5th, 1990, item 1, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia hereby submits a new report on the cases of violation of the international war and humanitarian law in the territory of the former SFRY. This is a fifth sequential report, and the Third and the Fourth Reports have been prepared by the Committee Compiling Data on Crimes Committed Against Humanity and International Law whose task is to establish facts concerning armed conflicts and acts of violence, particularly those representing grave violations of the international war and humanitarian law.

The Report covers the period since the outbreak of the war in 1991 in the territory of the former Yugoslav Republics, Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina and contains new or especially amended data pertaining to the previous reports.

The information contained in the Fifth report have been collected and processed by the Committee Compiling Data on Crimes Committed Against Humanity and International Law in cooperation with the judicial and law enforcement bodies, as well as court experts specializing in various fields.

The Report contains 178 cases of grave violation of the international war and humanitarian law which is only a part of the material processed so far. The intention is to inform the public in the country and worldwide of the data considered to be established in the process preceding the judicial fact-finding proceedings.

The Committee is in possession of appropriate documents relating to each specific case. In compliance with the practice so far, the names and other information concerning the witnesses have been left out in order to secure their protection and avoid possible abuse thereof.

The Committee also has other materials whose verification is under way and will be presented in later reports, upon completion and verification of the data.

On the basis of the previously adopted criteria, the crimes contained in this Report have been classified as follows:

I. Deliberate killing of civilians;
II. Deliberate killing of detainees and prisoners of war;
III. Inhuman treatment of civilians;
IV. Inhuman treatment of detainees and prisoners of war;
V. Deliberate killing and inhuman treatment of the wounded and the sick;

VI. Hostage taking and detention camps;
VII. Devastation of civilian facilities, unwarranted from the military point of view;
VIII. Devastation of places of worship, cemeteries, cultural and historical monuments;
IX. Ethnic cleansing.

I Deliberate killing of civilians - listed in this Report under Nos.185 to 222 - 38 cases in total. As in previous reports, each case contains the designation of the crime, place and time, brief description, indications concerning perpetrator and evidence.

II Deliberate killing of detainees and prisoners of war - listed in this Report under Nos. 68 to 87 - 20 cases in total. This chapter also describes individual and group killings, only in this instance the victims were subjected to torture and degrading treatment.

III Inhuman treatment of civilians - listed in this Report under Nos.58 to 82 - 25 cases in total. The inhuman treatment involves exposing the civilians to various forms of physical and mental suffering in camps and prisons, including rapes, extortion of statements, etc.

IV Inhuman treatment of detainees and prisoners of war - listed in this Report under Nos. 129 to 170 - 42 cases in total. As from previous reports, it is evident that the detainees and prisoners of war were subjected to torture and that their lives were threatened.

V Deliberate killing and inhuman treatment of the wounded and the sick - listed in this Report under Nos.46 to 55 - 10 cases in total.

VI Hostage taking - listed in this Report under Nos.40 to 49 - 10 cases in total. These crimes were described in the previous reports, as they will be in the reports to follow.

VII-VIII Devastation of civilian facilities, unwarranted from the military point of view, and the devastation of places of worship, cemeteries and cultural and historical monuments form a group of numerous crimes listed in chapter VII of this Report under Nos.38 to 50 - 13 cases in total and in chapter VIII of this Report under Nos.030 to 035 - 6 cases in total.

IX Ethnic cleansing - listed in this Report under Nos.102 to 115 - 14 cases in total. The elements of these crimes are contained in the above stated crimes.

The Annex entitled "War Crimes against Serbs in the Area of the Commune of Gorazde 1992 - 1994" and the one containing forensic, medical and psychiatric views regarding torture in the camps for Serbs in the former B&H constitute an integral part of this Report and represent initial results of the research work in this domain which the Committee intends to continue in future.

I. DELIBERATE KILLING OF CIVILIANS

I-185

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Beli Manastir, 15 August 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: When on 1 August 1991 Prgomet became the commander-in-chief of the police station in Beli Manastir, he held a meeting with all the police officers of the police station and ordered the execution of all officers who quit the service. This order applied to all the Serbs who had refused to sign the statement of loyalty to the Republic of Croatia.

Among them was late Ilija Djurkovic from Karanac, born on 31 July 1957 in Karanac, the commune of Beli Manastir, of father Bosko.

On 15 August, Iliskov, an officer in charge of crime control, and Pozgajin, a crime technician in the then police administration in Beli Manastir, went to conduct an investigation in a car, type "VW Golf" with foreign registration plates, armed with short and long weapons. In addition, Iliskov had his personal gun on him. They reached the petrol station in JNA Street in Beli Manastir where they noticed a vehicle of the type "Zastava 101" in front of them and late Djurkovic, accompanied by Nedjo Tomic, filling up petrol.

Having seen Djurkovic, and in view of the order of the commander Prgomet, Iliskov and Pozgajin followed late Djurkovic's vehicle down JNA Street and near the "Planina" cafe opened fire at Djurkovic's vehicle. When Djurkovic turned to Lole Ribara Street they went after him. Djurkovic turned in the direction of a construction site with military buildings, where he had to stop in front of an open canal. When Djurkovic tried to get out of the vehicle, they opened fire again at him and shot him and the witness Tomic.

Djurkovic was immediately transferred to the hospital in Sombor, where he died on 5 September 1991 as a result of the sustained injuries, after which an autopsy was performed.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ante Prgomet, born on 1 February 1958 in Susnjari, the commune of Derventa, of father Marjan, Croat by nationality, the commander-in-chief of the police station in Beli Manastir until 20 August 1991,

2. Ivan Iliskov, born on 15 October 1962 in Topolje, of father Marko, a police officer, Croat by nationality,

3. Vinko Pozgajin, born on 22 January 1951 in Sumarina, the commune of Beli Manastir, of father Pavo, Croat by nationality.

EVIDENCE: Documents filed with the Committee under number 482/94, consisting of Bulletin No. 227 of the police station of Beli Manastir of 15 August 1991, stating that members of the patrol Iliskov and Pozgajin were attacked at 8:45 a.m. in JNA Street in Beli Manastir, on which occasion they sustained light injuries caused by pieces of glass, and that the commander was informed accordingly, without mentioning any other data; of the medical report of the Sombor hospital and the autopsy report; the testimony of the witness in annex 6, stating that he met Seka Iliskov, Ivan Iliskov's wife in Hungary and that she told him that her husband had killed Djurkovic shooting him in the back w! en he got out of the car; annex 8 stating that Iliskov and Pozgajin told the witness that they shot Djurkovic dead at the military construction site; annex 9 stating that the witness saw fire being opened from a vehicle of the type "VW Golf" with foreign registration plates, at a vehicle of the type "Zastava 101" at the critical time in JNA Street; annex 10 and 11 containing the testimonies of two witnesses who transported the wounded Djurkovic and the witness from the construction site to the JNA barracks in Beli Manastir, where they were given medical help, and to whom late Djurkovic said, while he was transported, that he had been shot by the police officers driving the "VW Golf"; annex 13 stating that Prgomet said at a meeting in the police station that all those who had quit the service should be taught a lesson, and containing the testimony of Tomic who was with late Djurkovic in the car when fire was opened on them from the "VW Golf" vehicle.

I-186

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Beli Manastir, 20 August 1991, around 3 a.m.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A patrol consisting of Grujic, Lisjak and Civic ran into Ratko Vidakovic in Ivana Gorana Kovacica Street. Vidakovic was born on 2 March 1961 in Cerovica, the commune of Doboj, of father Nikola, and was earlier employed in the Beli Manastir police, but when he refused to sign the statement of loyalty, he was dismissed from service.

Prgomet, the commander-in-chief of the Beli Manastir police station, ordered police officers to shoot and kill all those who had quit the service.

Acting in line with that order, Grujic, Lisjak and Civic opened fire at Vidakovic and killed him.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Dragan Grujic, born on 9 February 1960 in Knezevo, the commune of Beli Manastir, of father Veselin,

2. Vladimir Lisjak, born on 18 September 1960 in Osijek, of father Stjepan,

3. Pavao Civic, born on 3 May 1967 in Knezevo, the commune of Beli Manastir, of father Tomo; all the three of them are Croats by nationality, presently members of the Croatian Ministry of Internal Affairs,

4. Ante Prgomet, born on 1 February 1958 in Susnjari, the commune of Derventa, of father Marjan, Croat by nationality, the commander-in-chief of the Beli Manastir police station until 20 August 1991.

EVIDENCE: Documents filed with the Committee under number 481/94, containing testimonies of witnesses to whom Grujic, Lisjak and Civic told after the event that they had killed their former colleague Vidakovic, as well as a report of Ante Prgomet to the Croatian Ministry of Internal Affairs on the event of 20 August 1991.

I-187

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Godinjske bare, Trnovo, June - July 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: When Moslems entered Trnovo they arrested and took away, among other Serbs, the priest of the church of Sveti Velikomucenik Georgije, Nedeljko Popovic, and imprisoned him in the village of Godinje.

There they beat him and then took him to a nearby cottage where the Moslem headquarters was situated. Then he was killed by Bratic who fired a bullet into his mouth.

Moslems ordered two Serb witnesses who were imprisoned to bury the body of the killed priest by a forest road at the entrance to Godinje.

Later he was exhumed and buried by his church.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Merim Bratic, a Moslem soldier, direct perpetrator,
2. Edem Godinjak, head of the Public Security Service in Trnovo, born on 20 November 1951 in Sarajevo, of father Ibrahim.

EVIDENCE: Documents filed with the Committee under number 229/1-94 and 228/94

I-188

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: The village of Divovici, the commune of Bratunac, September-October 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: When the war broke out in Croatia, the Moslems from this village started provoking the Serbs.

In early September 1992, the husband of the witness, Sreten Djokic, was attacked while he was picking plumbs near their house, hit by an object in the back of his head after which he fell and lost consciousness. After that he was taken to the Uzice hospital for treatment. The witness learned that he had been attacked by Moslems who had left him behind believing that he had been dead.

On 5 October, after her husband returned from the hospital, the witness and her husband were at home. At one moment Sreten went to the stable to feed the cows, when the witness heard shots and her son yelling "Dad fell". Then she saw her husband lying motionless five meters away from the house on the way to the stable.

Fifty meters away she saw Hasanovic with a rifle, cursing her Chetnik mother, ordering her to get out of her house where she hid with her son. Soon after that, a flammable device was thrown into the house causing fire, and the witness and her son started suffocating. Her son jumped out of the window, and the witness heard shots and saw the perpetrators running after her son. She then ran to the opposite direction to a nearby forest.

Two days later, on 7 October, the bodies of those who were killed in Divovici were given to Serbs. The witness saw the body of her son Svetozar, with the right eye plucked out, the right arm broken, a wound on the right side of his chest, and a number of holes on his shirt, probably as a result of stabbing.

The body of her husband was decapitated and without the right arm. A piece of his skin with hair taken from his head was hanging down his neck. His head and arm were not found and the body was buried without them.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Izet Hasanovic,
2. Haris Ridjic, of father Munib,
3. Edem Mahmutovic, sixty years of age, whom the witness saw taking a cow and a goat out of her stable during the attack.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness Savka Djokic, of 31 August 1994, filed with the Committee under number 378/94-6 and medical documentation (Dr. Stankovic).

I-189

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Gospic and its surroundings, the second half of October 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In the second half of October 1991, members of the special police and ZNG (the Croatian National Guard) units of the Republic of Croatia collected distinguished Serb civilians in Gospic according to a list prepared in advance, put them on trucks at night, took them away, tortured and killed them.

Twenty four bodies of Serbs from Gospic were found near Perusici and 19 of them were identified at the forensic medicine ward.

As regards a large number of other Serbs, there is reason to believe that they were thrown into a pit called "Katina jama", four kilometers away from the Gospic-Karlobag main road; it is known that three persons were killed while allegedly trying to escape, but it is not known where they were buried.

The following persons were arrested, taken away and are missing:

I. Men:

1. Radovan Barac, PTT clerk in Gospic
2. Todor Banjeglav, waiter
3. Jovo Bogic,
4. Rade Bogic,
5. Slavko Buncic,
6. Dane Bulj, social insurance officer, 55 years of age, from Gospic,
7. Djuro Vujnovic,
8. Milan Vujnovic, pensioner from Karlobag,
9. Nikola Gajic, pensioner, 58 years of age,
10. Branko Draganic, worker in Licki Osik (Teslin-grad),
11. Djoko Djukic,
12. Sava Djukic,
13. Milan Zakula,
14. Milan Ivanisevic,
15. Nedeljko Igric, communal inspector,
16. Sveto Jankovic,
17. Milojko Jokic, police officer,
18. Djordje Kalanj, investigative judge, 52 years of age,

19. Dane Korica, pensioner,
20. Milan Kovacevic,
21. Nikica Kovacevic,
22. Simo Kljajic, journalist,
23. Simo Krajnovic,pensioner,

24. Branko Kuzmanovic, retired police officer, 53 years of age, from Gospic,
25. Petar Lazic, driver. 42 years of age,
26. Milan Masic, pensioner,
27. Radovan Masic, worker,
28. Momcilo Mandic, retired police officer,
29. Boro Maric, forest technician,
30. Nikola Miscevic, retired police officer,
31. Zeljko Mrkic, police officer,
32. Mihajlo Nikolic, forest technician,
33. Milos Orlovic, medical technician from Karlobag,
34. Milan Pantelic, meteorologist,
35 Djuro Pavlica,
36. Janko Pavlica, merchant from Karlobag,
37. Milan Pavlica,
38. Nikola Pavlica,
39. Milan Pavlovic,
40. Milan Pejnovic, worker in the "Zagrebacki transporti",
41. Mico Pejnovic, police officer,
42. Gojko Radmanic,
43. Dragan Rakic, social insurance worker,
44. Milan Smiljanic, invalid,
45. Stanko Smiljanic, employee in the Pension and Disability Insurance Bureau, 54 years of age, from Gospic,
46. Bogdan Stojanovic, worker in the "Industrogradnja" hotel, from Karlobag,
47. Nikola Stojanovic, pensioner,
48. Bosko Tomicic, clerk in "Visocica",
49. Nebojsa Tresnjic, 55 years of age,
50. Pajo Copic, pensioner, 70 years of age,
51. Milan Uzelac, self-employed mechanic,
52. Gojko Hinic, police officer,
53. Milan Cubelic, construction technician,
54. Branko Stulic, deputy public prosecutor, 54 years of age,
55. Bogdan Suput, forestry engineer, 56 years of age, from Gospic.

II Women:

56. Danica Barac,

57. Ankica Begic,
58. Borka Vranes, pensioner,
59. Dusanka Vranes, nurse,
60. Radmila Diklic, clerk in a tourist bureau,
61. Marica Djukic, retired professor,
62. Smilja Zakula,
63. Milica Jankovic,
64. Mirjana Kalanj, clerk, 46 years of age, from Gospic,
65. Soka Masic, pensioner,
66. Marija Miscevic, court clerk,
67. Mileva Orlovic, the wife of Milos, from Karlobag,
68. Andjelka Pantelic, saleswoman,
69. Mirjana Pantelic, student, daughter of Milan and Andjelka,
70. Nada Pavlica,

71. Soka Pavlica, the wife of Janko, cleaner in the Karlobag police,
72. Ljubica Panjevic, 75 years of age,
73. Boja Potkonjak, pensioner,
74. Milica Potkonjak,
75. Radmanic, the wife of Gojko,
76. Radmila Stanic, professor of chemistry,
77. Ljubica Trifunovic, pensioner,

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Tomislav Mercep and members of the special police units of the Republic of Croatia,
2. Tihomir Oreskovic, former emigrant,
3. Ivan Oreskovic, called "Grobar", the brother of Tihomir, one of the organizers of the "defense of Gospic",
4. Miroslav Petri, born in Perusici, HDZ president, used to work in a bank in Gospic,
5. Mirko Norc, one of the military commanders of the Croat forces, born in Split,
6. Ivica Rozic, called "Roki",
7. Martin Markovic, called "Irfan",
8. Ivan Mazuran.

EVIDENCE: Documents filed with the Committee under number 4/0- 49/94.

NOTE: Supplement to application I-013.

I-190

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Derventa, the settlement of Cardak, 25-26 April 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The Moslem-Croat armed forces jointly attacked the settlement of Cardak in the suburbs of Derventa with a 90% Serb majority, and killed 19 Serb civilians:

1. Perica Tatomir, born in 1951 in Derventa, with residence at 27 Juli Street,
2. Milojko Popovic, with residence at 27 Juli Street, born in 1962,
3. Petar Nikolic, with residence at Jasikovacka Street, 40-50 years of age,
4. Veseljko Lazarevic, from the settlement of Gakovac and his wife
5. Marija Lazarevic, and their son
6. Dusko Lazarevic - the entire family Lazarevic was slaughtered.

Upon the liberation of Derventa, all the bodies were exhumed and buried.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ivan Duspada, head of the Public Security Service in Derventa,
2. Iko Stanic, HDZ president in Derventa.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witnesses filed with the Committee under numbers 438/94-4 and 438/94-15, and document number 584/94.

I-191

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Bjelovar, mid 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Serbs from Bjelovar and its surroundings were subjected to terrible pressure and threats to move out, and their houses were mined.

Among others, the following persons were killed:

1. Milenko Samaric, 35-40 years of age, married and father of two children,

2. Dimitrije, about 60 years of age, a peasant from Cadjevac,

3. Unidentified peasant from Backovica, between 27 and 28 years of age.

All the three of them were killed in a forest nearby the village of Brzaje, after which their bodies were thrown into deserted wells.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Molnar, a driver in the "Cazmatrans" from Velika Pisavica near Bjelovar, and other HDZ members in Bjelovar.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness filed with the Committee under number 655/94.

/...

I-192

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: The village of Ratkovci, the commune of Slavonska Pozega, 23 March 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Late Milka Vecerinovic, born on 19 March 1906 in Masic, the commune of Nova Gradiska, of father Josip Pavlovic, lived alone after her family had escaped from Croat extremists.

She lived in her house in the village of Ratkovica and was killed on 23 March around 3 a.m., after which explosive was planted in her house which was set on fire. During the investigation the body of Milka Vecerinovic was found decapitated, and her head was taken away. The body was transferred to the Slavonska Pozega hospital where an autopsy was performed. Her family was never informed of the results of the autopsy. She was buried decapitated on 25 March at the cemetery in Ratkovica.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Franjo Biljeskovic,

2-3. Sons of Mirko Crnkovic, one of them called Damir,

4. Ivo Lukic,

5. Juraj Bilobrk, all from the village of Ratkovica, the commune of Slavonska Pozega.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness before an investigative judge of the District Court in Belgrade, document Kri. 1554/94 filed with the Committee under number 554/94, together with other documents.

I-193

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Donja Dubica, the commune of Odzak, 20 April 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The majority of the population of the village of Donja Dubica was Serb; on 20 April 1992 one Serb was killed from ambush:

1. Rajko Djuric, whose body was buried three days later in the village, while the following persons were wounded:

2. Steva Goranovic,

3. Rajko Bozic,

4. Bora Bozic.

This was a sign to Serb inhabitants, who left the village of Donja Dubica and moved to the village of Novi Grad.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ante Andrijevic, veterinarian technician from Vrbovica.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing the witness filed with the Committee under number 554/94.

I-194

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Sisak, Zagrebacka Street, mid 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In August 1991, the heard witness found out that her brother and four other members of his family had been killed in Sisak by Croats and that they had been buried in the garden because her brother's sons refused to join the Croatian Guard.

The following persons were killed:

1. Mirko Vila, born in 1929, and his wife

2. Evica Vila, and their sons

3. Mladen Vila,

4. Dusan Vila,

5. Zeljko Vila.

After the murder, the flat of the Vila family was plundered and all their belongings were taken away, after which some Croats moved in.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. unidentified Croats.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness before an investigative judge of 28 July 1994, filed with the Committee under number 339/94-12.

I-195

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: The village of Podgradje, the commune of Prijedor, 29/30 August 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Members of the Moslem Army entered the village and killed Boza Indjic and Ostoja Baltic.

Moslem soldiers tied Boza Indjic, born in 1924, to his kitchen sink and then put his house on fire where he burnt to death.

They killed Ostoja Baltic in his "Zastava 750" car, in which he tried to escape. They set his car on fire and he burnt to death.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Hamdija Beslagic, a Moslem from Kozarac, near Prijedor.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witnesses filed with the Committee under numbers 339/94-11 and 339/94-13.

I-196

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Sijekovac, near Brod (Bosanski Brod), 26 March 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In the village of Sijekovac there were 50-60 Serb families, while the majority of the population were Moslems and Croats. In the afternoon of 26 March a Croatian Army unit, led by Marko Prkaca, entered a street with Serb houses.

Most of the soldiers were wearing stockings over their faces, so that witnesses believe that they were their neighbors - Croats and Moslems from Sijekovac. He used a megaphone and gave Serbs 10 minutes to come out and turn in their arms.

Before the deadline Serb houses were surrounded and soldiers started entering them, shooting and throwing out their tenants. Men were separated from children and women, and the following men were shot to death on the spot:

1. Jova Zecevic, slaughtered in his house, and his sons:

2. Milan Zecevic,

3. Vasa Zecevic,

4. Petar Zecevic,

5. Luka Milosevic and his sons :

6. Zeljko Milosevic and

7. Dragan Milosevic, grabbed from his mother's arms,

8. Sveta Trifunovic and

9. Marko Radovanovic.

One of the soldiers put a knife under the throat of Sasa Milosevic, who was 9 at that time, and said: "Do you want us to slaughter you too?", and then pushed him saying: "You are little, I won't slaughter you". Thus Sasa remained alive. Before that they killed his father and two older brothers.

The bodies of Milan, Petar and Vasa Zecevic were thrown on a trash dump near the refinery in Brod, while the body of their father has not been found.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Marko Prkaca, a Croat from Slavonski Brod,

2. Zemir Kovacevic, a Moslem from Sijekovac,

3. Nijaz Causevic, called "Nedo", from Sijekovac, who was wearing the "green berets" uniform.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witnesses filed with the Committee under number 584/94-1, 2, 3 and 4.

I-197

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Bradina, 26 May 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: After an attack on the Serbian village of Bradina, Moslems and Croats closed about 100 Serb women, children and the elderly in the elementary school in Bradina. Among them was the witness. She spent the night in the school and the next day around 11 a.m. they let her out to see her old and sick father-in-law Ratomir Kuljanin, born in 1914, who was in their house near the school.

She saw her father-in-law in the house on which traces of fire could be seen. He managed to put it out.

On her way back she saw the Moslem soldier Macic with a weapon unfamiliar to her, aiming at their house in which her father-in-law remained. She heard automatic fire and saw the roof burning. She did not see her father-in-law leaving the house.

She was taken to the camp in Celebici. When she was released after 19 days she went to Bradina and saw her house completely burnt down; in the place where the kitchen was she found the burnt body of her father-in-law.

Moslems allowed her to bury her father-in-law at the local cemetery.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Macic, called "Maca", from around Konjic, a Moslem soldier.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness filed with the Committee under number 412/94-22.

I-198

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Trebesko brdo, near Gorazde, July, 1992-January 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Moslem soldiers under the command of Sejdic subjected to severe torture on Trebesko brdo near Gorazde, in the house of Omer Kulenovic, Serbs from the village of Bucje, and beat to death Jovan Carapic from Bucje, born on 20 January 1943 in Bucje, of father Bosko.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ahmed Sejdic from Visegrad, commander of a Moslem military unit.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness filed with the Committee under number 440/94-15.

I-199

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians

PLACE AND TIME: Gorazde, May 1992 - middle of 1994

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Since the outset of conflicts in April 1992 the Moslem police and army in Gorazde have been killing Serbian civilians in their houses, on the streets, in prisons and camps. In the atmosphere of exterminating the Serbs, the killings were widely allowed to be committed by civilians, even by children.

The following persons were killed in Gorazde:

1. Todor Apostolov, No. 12, Sandzackih brigada Str., was taken away in July, 1992 and killed in the Mahala suburb near the mosque.

2. Milan Vajagic, No. 12, Sandzackih brigada Str., was taken away in July, 1992 and killed in the Mahala suburb near the mosque.

3. Steva Vajagic, No. 12, Sandzackih brigada Str., was taken away in July, 1992 and killed in the Mahala suburb near the mosque.

4-12. 12 members of the Vukasinovic family from the village of Bukvica, including women and children.

13. Ilija Vlaski from Bacak, caught by surprise at his home, slaughtered and his body thrown into the nearby creek.

14-17. The Vukadins - Sava, Nikola, Buda and Milka (the wife, burnt alive in the house of Vukosava Neskovic) from the village of Osjecani, the hamlet of Smreke. Killed in their respective villages at the middle of 1992.

18. Milja Vukadin, taken away from the village of Osjecani.

19. Rastko Vukmanovic, from Gorazde, killed when Jasko Jusic came in April 1994 to move into a flat and found it burned down; having been told that it was done by the owner (although Moslems actually did it) went in his rage to the Nedimovics' house on 62, Mose Pijade Str. and shot at the Serbs who either threw themselves on the ground or ran away.

20. Koviljka Vukovic, aged 65, from 1. maj Str., was found dead in the Drina in 1993.

21. Kojo Vukovic from Gorazde, imprisoned in Gorazde in September 1992 whereafter he disappeared without a trace and the prison guards told the other detainees that he had been shot.

22. Krsta Vukovic, No. 12, Sandzackih brigada, was taken away in July 1992 and killed in the Mahala suburb near the mosque.

23. Stojan Vukovic from Bigovici.

24-25. Lazar Gavrilovic, aged 92, and his son Jovan from Crvljica, killed in their village.

26-31. An old man, Lazar Gladanac, and another 5 Serbs from the villages of Borak Brdo and Grabovica. Killed in their respective villages. The old man, Lazar Gladanac, was cut into pieces with a knife outside his house in Borak Brdo.

32. Zora Danilovic, aged 50, was thrown from the balcony on the fifth floor of the building in Miro Sekaric Str. in the first half of 1994.

33-37. The Delics - Dragan, Novica, Niko, Jovo and Radivoje were detained in the Mravinjac camp and killed at the middle of 1992.

38. Milos Drekalo from Brdo, killed by firearms at the door-step of his house.

39. Branislav Djokovic, aged 40, killed in a garage near the Drina in the first half of 1994 by Moslem soldiers, members of the Ahmet Sejdic's unit. The body was found in the Drina.

40. Milosav Djokic from the village of Ilovaca, the Nekopi suburb, was killed in April 1992.

41. Ivo Djokovic, aged 65, from Marsal Tito Str., was killed in the first half of 1994 by Moslem soldiers, members of the Ahmet Sejdic's unit. His body was found in the Drina.

42-43. Zmukic, Nikola and Ugljesa, from Crkvina, were detained in the camp at Mravinjac.

44. Milan Zdjelar, No. 36, Marsal Tito Str., and his wife

45. Boja Zdjelar, No. 36, Marsal Tito Str., whose body was dragged from the Drina river in May 1992. The corpse had nine shot-through wounds and a knife stab in the neck. During the funeral of Boja Zdjelar, a Moslem soldier who was present there said that Boja's husband Milan had also "floated down" the Drina.

46. Desanka Ignjatovic was badly wounded in the night between April 17 and 18, 1994 when two armed Moslem soldiers entered by force into the Carapic family house where several Serbs were staying and shot at her. Later on, Desanka died of the inflicted wounds.

47. Srecko Ivanovic, aged 65, was killed in his flat on 1. maj Street in Gorazde on December 1, 1992 and his body was found in 1993.

48-49. Trifun Ivetic and his wife Bogdanka, residing on 1. maj Street, were killed in the first half of 1994 and found dead in their flat.

50-51. Jagodic and his wife from Mravinjci.

52. Milja Jaksic, Sandzackih brigada Str., the wife of Stojan Jaksic, was found dead in the Drina in 1993.

53. Rade Jaksic, No. 12 Sandzackih brigada Str., was taken away in July 1992 and killed in the Mahala suburb near the mosque.

54. Stjepan Jaksic, No. 12 Sandzackih brigada Str., was taken away in July 1992 and killed in the Mahala suburb near the mosque.

55. Stojan Jankovic from Gorazde, killed at the middle of 1992 in Gorazde by an unidentified Moslem sniper while he was crossing a clearance in order to get water.

56-57. Miso Jevdjevic, aged about 70, his wife and son Milenko, aged 35, residents of Ksenija Tanaskovic Street.

58-59. Toma Jevtovic and his wife Bogdanka, killed in the first half of 1994 outside the building on 1. maj Street where they lived.

60-61. Nedeljko Jovovic and Ljuboje Jovovic, killed outside their respective houses by blows on the head inflicted with hard objects.

62. Dragan Komlenovic, aged about 40.
Koviljka Komlen, strangled and thrown into the Drina.

63. Slavo Komlenovic, aged about 45.

64. Zdravko Kovac; on May 26, 1992 the Moslem soldiers Zijo Hodzic, Safet Subasic, Sefko Hodzic, Mirko Dedovic and "Mile" searched Zdravko's flat on 18, Sandzackih brigada Str., and took Zdravko to an unknown destination. Later on there were rumours that he had been strangled with a wire and thrown into the Drina.

65. Rajko Kusic was taken from his flat in Vitkovici at the middle of 1992, shot and his body thrown into the Drina.

66-67. Mirko Labus and Jovanka Labus were taken from their flat, shot and thrown into the Drina on May 5, 1992.

68. Branko Lakovic was taken away from his flat by mid April 1994, chased away across the bridge on the Drina and then shot at.

69. Milan Lazovic, No. 12, Sandzackih brigada Str., was taken away from home on July 13, 1992 by the Moslem police; his wife, unable to find out anything at all about his whereabouts, assumes that, like many others, he was killed in the Mahala suburb near the mosque.
70. Bosko Lasica from Gorazde, was taken to the prison in Gorazde in September 1992; 15 days later there was no trace of him and the guards told the other detainees that he had been shot.

71. Djordje Lasica from Gorazde, was taken to the prison in Gorazde in September 1992; 15 days later there was no trace of him and the guards told the other detainees that he had been shot.

72. Dusan Leovac, aged 63, from Ksenija Tanaskovic Street.

73. Branko Lujic, aged about 53, from Omladinska Street.

74-75. Rade Marinkovic and his wife Andja, from Rasadnik Street.

76. Desa Markovic from Gorazde, aged 60, was killed in the night between April 17 and 18, 1994 when the Carapic house, where several Serbs were staying, was forcibly entered by two armed Moslem soldiers who shot at her.

77. Zivko Markovic from Mirosice was killed in his village because he did not want to run away.

78. Milan Mihajlovic, aged between 25-35, was taken from the "1. maj" colony on May 4, 1992, presumably killed and thrown into the Drina.

79. Danilo Milovic was taken away in July 1992 and killed in the Mahala suburb.

80. Slobodanka Mitranovic, aged 83, from Marsal Tito Street, was killed in the first half of 1994 and her body was found in the Drina.

81-111. Thirty men from the village Kamen near Gorazde, as well as two men and a woman from Vitkovici (from the Kusic and Labus families).

112. Milos Mutlak, was killed at the middle of 1992 and his body thrown into the Drina.
113. Kova Neric, strangled by Moslem policemen in her flat in the "1. maj" colony, the suburb of Gorazde, on an unknown date in 1993; her body was retrieved from the Drina and buried.

114-115. Vukosava Neskovic and Milanko Neskovic from Osjecani.

116. Brana Nikolic, an old woman, was killed on July 17, 1992 on the stairway of the building on 18, Sandzackih brigada Str., with firearms by Moslem soldiers, among whom was the son of Sefko Selimovic, the teacher.

117-118. Dusan Nikolic and Brana Nikolic, brothers, were taken away from Dusan's flat at the beginning of May 1992 to Vitkovici where they were slaughtered.

119. Ranka Pajovic from Gorazde was killed by Moslem children who smashed her head with stones.

120. Pera Pantovic, killed with firearms on his door-step at the middle of May, 1992.

121. Milutin Pejovic from Crkvina was detained at the Mravinjac camp and killed at the middle of 1992.

122. Zora Perovic, thrown from the fourth floor.

123. Pesic, a female, from Pijevci.

124. Tihomir Radovic from Gorazde, was taken to the prison in Gorazde in September 1992; 15 days later there was no trace of him and the guards told the other detainees that he had been shot.

125. Slobodanka, last name unknown, was killed in April 1994 by Moslem soldiers, members of the Ahmet Sejdic's unit.

126. Zoran Sorak, from No. 12, Sandzackih brigada Str., was taken away in July 1992 and killed in the Mahala suburb near the mosque.

127. Mila Spaic, from the Obarak suburb, was killed in her house with firearms.

128-129. Marjan Stojanovic and his mother Koviljka were killed on July 17, 1992 with firearms in their flat on 18, Sandzackih brigada Str., by Moslem soldiers among whom was the son of Sefko Selimovic, the teacher.

130-131. Petko Stojanovic and his son from Vitkovici.

132. Ugljesa Stojanovic, from No. 15, 1. maj Str., was taken away on June 13, 1992 from the "1. maj" colony, presumably killed and thrown into the Drina. The Drina washed out a body which resembled him.

133. Tanivic from Gorazde was taken to the Gorazde prison in September 1992; 15 days later there was no trace of him and the guards told the other detainees that he had been shot.

134. Andjelka Terzic from Grabovica was killed at the middle of April 1992 when Moslems burst into the village.

135. Branislav Todorovic from Gorazde was taken to the Gorazde prison in September 1992; 15 days later there was no trace of him and the guards told the other detainees that he had been shot.

136. Budimir Todorovic from Gorazde was taken to the Gorazde prison in September 1992; 15 days later there was no trace of him and the guards told the other detainees that he had been shot.

137. Milko Heleta and Miladin Heleta were killed on May 4, 1992 outside their respective houses.
138. Buda Uljar, from the village of Brdo, slaughtered outside his house.

139. Andja Carapic from Bucje, born in 1939, father's name Milovan, died of exhaustion and starvation in the police prison in Gorazde.

140. Darinka Carapic, aged 83, burnt in the house on Sandzackih brigada Street.

141. Drago Carapic from Bucje, aged about 68, father's name Mica, died of exhaustion and starvation in the police prison in Gorazde.

142. Dusan Carapic from Bucje, born in 1932, father's name Ostoja, died of exhaustion and starvation in the police prison in Gorazde.

143. Jovan Carapic,

144. Radoje Carapic from Bucje, aged 21, father's name Milan, was killed in the first half of 1994 by Moslem soldiers, members of the Ahmet Sejdic's unit, who cut his throat; the body was found in the Drina.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR

1. Hadzo Efendic, mayor of Gorazde, inspirator of the crimes against the Serbs, chairman of SDA in Gorazde,

2. Kemal Culiman, a judge who participated in determining who among the Serbs would be executed,

3. Ibro Merkez, Chief of Police in Gorazde, organized the "reserve police",

4. "Hoso", Gorazde Police inspector,

5. Kamenica, Gorazde Police inspector,

6. Semir Dzeba, Gorazde Police inspector,

7. Mensur Djakovic, Gorazde Police inspector,

8. Irfan Celjo, Gorazde Police inspector,

9. Ahmet Sejdic, a Moslem unit commander,

10. Zijo Hodzic, Moslem soldier,

11. Safet Subasic, Moslem soldier,

12. Sefko Hodzic, Moslem soldier,

13. Mirzo Dedovic, Moslem soldier,
14. "Mile", Moslem soldier,

15. Son of Sefko Selimovic, the teacher from Gorazde, a Moslem soldier
16. Riad Rascic, deputy-chairman of SDA, inspirator of crimes against the Serbs,

17. Kemo Celik, one of the SDA leaders, inspirator of crimes against the Serbs,

18. Murat Sabanovic from Visegrad, an instigator who invited the Moslems over a loudspeaker to kill the Serbs,

19. Jasko Jusic, from Hubijad near Gorazde, aide to the Moslem commander of the right-hand bank of the Drina.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of witnesses and other evidence filed with the Committee under Nos 440/94-11, 12, 16, 18, 25, 42, 8, 13, 10, 14, 15, 4, 3, 9 and 6, 281/95-1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7, 594/ 94-1-12, 370/94, 183/94, 36/95, 295/95-1-2, 205/95-3,2 and 462/94.

NOTE: Supplements to the application I-203 and 204.

ATTACHMENT: Annex: WAR CRIMES AGAINST THE SERBS IN THE AREA OF GORAZDE MUNICIPALITY

I-200

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: The village of Zuberin, the commune of Nevesinje, 11 November 1994.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A group of about 25 Moslem soldiers entered the village of Zuberin, in which there were no members of the Serbian army but only the elderly, women and children, and killed on that occasion:

1. Mara Cabrilo, maiden name Gordic, born in 1911, of father Trifko and mother Joka,
2. Darinka Cabrilo, maiden name Grahovac, born 1929, of father Risto,
3. Milosav Cabrilo, born in 1940.

Mara Cabrilo was in her house by her sick husband Lazar who was in bed when she was shot do death.

Darinka Cabrilo was alone in the house when she was killed. Afterwards her house was set on fire.

Milosav Cabrilo tried to escape when they killed him.

On that occasion they wounded Slavojka Cabrilo born in 1919 and Vid Cabrilo, born in 1934.

They took money, gold and other valuables from the houses.

A number of houses were plundered and destroyed. The local school and the houses of Todo Cabrilo, Drago Cabrilo and Dusan Cabrilo, as well as the stables of Drago Cabrilo, with three cows in them, were set on fire.

Two cars were also burnt.

Moslem soldiers closed 22 inhabitants of Zuberin in the house of Miladin Cabrilo and kept them there for three or four hours; around 2 p.m., when Serb soldiers showed up above the village, they ran away.

INDICATIONS ON PERPETRATOR:

1. Ismet Catic, born in 1967, in the village of Zulja, the commune of Nevesinje, of father Smajo,

2. Semir Kamilic, born in 1969 in the village of Zulja, the commune of Nevesinje, of father Halil,

3. Ramo Maric, born in 1970 or 1971 in the village of Zulja, the commune of Nevesinje, of father Bajro,

4. Sefkija Semic, born in 1965 in the village of Kamena, the commune of Nevesinje, of father Halil,

5. Avda Medar, called Zuti, born in 1934 in the village of Dabrica, the commune of Sokolac,

6. Ciba from Stolac, his surname most likely being Smajlovic, 25 years old, and other members of the B-H army.

EVIDENCE: Documents filed with the Committee under number 705/94.

I-201

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Sijekovac, near Brod (Bosanski Brod), 8 April 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: About 1 a.m. a Croat soldier entered the house in which the witness was; they took the witness's invalid husband:

1. Novak Sedlic, born on 27 July 1931 in Sijekovac, of father Dusan and mother Jovanka, and her brother

2. Milorad Brkovic

to the bathroom where they beat them and then spilled petrol over them and set them on fire.

Brkovic, who was physically stronger ran out and managed to escape. They opened fire on him, as a result of which he sustained seven wounds, but managed to escape after all.

At the same time the witness heard her husband, Novak Sedlic, screaming and she went to the bathroom. However, the Croat soldiers stopped her saying: "Get back or you will be burning just like Milorad and Novak". This is why the witness believes that the perpetrators knew her husband and brother and that they were most probably Croats and Moslems from their village.

Later the witness saw only part of her late husband's body, while the larger part had burnt. The body was lying on a threshold between the bathroom and the hall.

She buried her husband's remains in the garden, and exhumed the body upon the liberation of Brod in the presence of an investigative judge and buried it at the cemetery.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Marko Prkaca, a Croat from Slavonski Brod,
2. Zemir Kovacevic, a Moslem from Sijekovac,
3. Nijaz Causevic, called "Nedo", from Sijekovac, who was wearing the "Green Berets" uniform.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness Ljubica Sedlic and other documents filed with the Committee under number 584/94.

I-202

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians

PLACE AND TIME: Raspotocje, the commune of Zenica, 4 and 5 June 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On 4 and 5 June a large number of well armed Moslem troops in uniforms with the lily and crescent insignia, suddenly attacked the Serbian part of the village of Raspotocje near Zenica and killed the following unarmed civilians;

1. Radovan Babic, about 30 years old, Serb,
2. Stana Zorota, about 31 years old, Serb and
3. Ana Misura, about 40 years old, Croat, all of them from Raspotocje; they did not run away because they believed the promise of their attackers that nothing would happen to them.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

Moslem armed formations in which, inter alia, were brothers:

1. Dzemal Huseinspahic
2. Kemal Huseinspahic
3. Mehmed Huseinspahic, all from the village of Gnjusi, near Zenica.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness of 4 July 1994, filed with the Committee under number 238/94 - 6.

I-203

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Grubisino polje, 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Spasa Milosevic from Grubisino polje, 38 years old, was called by the police one evening for interrogation after which he never returned home. His disintegrating body was found a month later near his house in Grubisino polje.

In August 1991, Bukovec seriously injured Milenko Bastasic, a Serb from Veliki Grdjevac from an automatic gun, as a result of which the victim became seriously disabled.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Sandor Tot, head of the Grubisino polje police department,

2. Krunoslav Bukovec.

EVIDENCE: Minutes filed with the Committee under number 47/9-94.

NOTE: Supplement to statement II-029.

I-204

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Sarajevo, the central prison, early July 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: After bringing the witness to the central prison, they beat him. Then the prison warden Bajramovic came, who according to the witness used to be a criminal before the war and was serving his sentence in the Zenica prison together with Alija Izetbegovic.

Bajramovic said to the witness: "We'll kill you unless you tell us everything. We know everything about you and your activities". Then he ordered his men to take the witness to cell 78.

In the cell he met a retired sergeant of the former JNA, Stamenkovic, who was all black and blue and bloodstained. When he cleaned the clotted blood off his forehead he saw that "SDS" (the Serbian Democratic Party) had been engraved with a knife. He asked him what he had been charged with, and he replied that he had been accused of carrying a sniper gun as a member of JNA, which, however, had never been found on him. The next night he was taken away and the witness found out that they had killed him.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ismet Bajramovic, called "Celo", the warden of the Sarajevo central prison.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness filed with the Committee under number 675/2-94.

I-205

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Podorasac, near Konjic, July 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On 12 July 1992 Ibrahim Koric and Jasko Sutalic (at the order of Nedzad Spaga) took Dragan Zivak, born in 1963, of father Mirko, from the village of Brdjani, near Konjic.

Eighteen days later, Jasna Dzumhur, the chairwoman of the funeral society in Konjic, told Mirko Zivak that his son was dead and buried in the Serbian cemetery at Musala, in Konjic.

Mirko saw the grave with only a "C" (Chetnik) sign on it.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ibrahim Koric,
2. Jasko Sutalic and
3. Nedzad Spago.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness filed with the Committee under number 440/94-1.

I-206

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Brcko and the Brcko-Brezovo polje road, November 1992 and January 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Members of the Croat-Moslem armed formations opened fire from infantry arms from the left bank of the Sava river in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, killing :

1. Safet Arnautovic, of father Salih, born on 1 January 1937 in Brcko, who was walking with his wife Ramiza down Brace Suljica Street in Brcko on 8 November 1992 in the direction of the town centre and

2. Petar Petrovic, of father Nedeljko, born on 27 November 1925 in Trnjaci, who was walking down the Brcko-Brezovo polje road, about 300 m towards Brezovo polje at around 9-9:30 a.m. on 13 January 1993.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

Unidentified perpetrators, members of the Croat-Moslem armed formations.

EVIDENCE: Testimonies of the witness, all filed under number 144/95-5.

I-207

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Brod (Bosanski Brod), 24 June 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness lived in Bosanski Brod, the suburb of Skela, building C, flat 14, with her husband and son. On 24 June at about 1 a.m. a group of five Croat soldiers dressed in HVO uniforms entered the building.

When they started banging on the door the witness took her 11-year-old son and jumped from the balcony on the third floor together with the child, while her husband Slobodan Stojakovic, of father Tanko, 47 years old, remained in the flat.

The witness was heavily injured; she heard the screams of her husband who was being beaten; when she returned to the flat she saw bloodstains in several places.

The next day Croat soldiers came and requested her to go with them to identify her husband. At the cemetery she recognized the body of her husband whose throat was cut and had a large number of stabs in the chest. He was all bloodstained. The Croat soldiers informed her that her husband had been killed 50m away from the place where they lived by some unrestrained soldiers.

After identifying her husband, she was ordered to pay for the funeral.

After the murder of her husband, the witness and her son were expelled from Brod by the Croat authorities. She returned to Brod after the liberation.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Blazenko Kljajic, HVO soldier, presently in Germany, and other HVO members.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness Dusanka Stojakovic filed with the Committee under number 584/94-19.

I-208

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Brod (Bosanski Brod), around 20 June 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: HVO members killed at 96 Sveti Sava Street in Bosanski Brod:

1. Branko Macinko, his wife

2. Mileva Macinko and

3. their son, whose name has not been identified.

All the three of them were slaughtered.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Blazenko Kljajic, about 25 years of age, born in Brod, whose father was an Ustashi in World War II and committed crimes against the Serbs.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness filed with the Committee under number 584/94-19.

I-209

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: The Adriatic road (Jadranska magistrala) between Posedarje and Maslenicki most near Zadar, 3 June 1991 around 2:45 p.m.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Cvetko Togajic, born on 14 March 1958 in Derin Gaj, the commune of Gracac, of father Milanko, was driving with his wife Radojka Tojagic and their six year old daughter in a "Zastava 101" police car that belonged to the Zadar police station, from Zadar to Benkovac, where they planned to see his in- laws.

On the Adriatic road, between Posedarje and Maslenicki most, Tojagic saw a truck and a cistern blocking the road, slowed down and finally stopped the car some 50-60 m from the vehicles. That is when some 5 or 6 masked persons, including Ikic, started shooting at Tojagic from guns and pistols. When Tojagic heard the shooting, he startled and drove into the truck blocking the road. That is when he fell out off his vehicle while his wife and his daughter remained in it uninjured. The masked men and Ikic, who was not wearing the mask, approached Tojagic and then Ikic took out his gun and fired several bullets at Tojagic.

Tojagic's wife fainted and their daughter sat next to her father and cried. One of the masked men approached the girl, slapped her across the face and threatened her not to tell anyone about what had happened.

It took an hour and a half before an ambulance came from Zadar and took Tojagic, who was still alive, to the medical centre in Zadar, where he died a few hours later.

Tojagic was a police officer in the Zadar police department. Inspector Jokic promised him the police car to take his wife and his daughter away from Zadar, since Tojagic noticed that unknown persons were following him and his family, which is why he wanted to leave Zadar.

He came to the police station in Zadar at 7 a.m. to pick up the promised car, but Jokic asked him to wait an hour or two and finally gave him the keys at about 1 p.m. and Tojagic went to the hospital to pick up his wife and daughter.

Radojka found out after the incident that the owner of the truck who was from Grgurica near Zadar was a close relative of inspector Jokic, who shared an office with Tojagic.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ante Ikic, police officer from Zadar, born on 22 May 1953 in Gorica, the commune of Zadar, of father Josip,

2. Milan Jokic, assistant commander of the police department in Zadar, who was later on transferred to Rijeka,

3. Ivan Brzoja, head of the police department in Zadar.

EVIDENCE: Evidence filed with the Committee under number 220/94-2.

I-210

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: The village of Tinje, the commune of Benkovac, 19 September 1991, around 5:30 p.m.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Fire was opened from ambush on the police patrol of the public security station in Benkovac on which occasion a member of police reserve forces, Velimir Cupac, was killed, and policemen Jovan Popovic and Predrag Susa were seriously wounded.

Cupac was also stabbed in the neck, head and chest.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Holda Erlic, born on 21 September 1969 in Tinj, the commune of Benkovac, of father Zaharije, Croat, member of the Croatian ZNG,

2. Zeljko Erlic, born on 12 May 1967 in Tinj, the commune of Benkovac, of father Ante, member of the Croatian ZNG,

3. Ivica Erlic, born on 23 October 1965 in Tinj, the commune of Benkovac, of father Ilija, member of the Croatian ZNG.

EVIDENCE: Evidence filed with the Committee under number 220/94- 47.

I-211

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Visegrad, 24 July 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On 24 July Ranko Samardzic, born 23 April 1931, of father Pero, was killed in Visegrad near his house by Moslem soldiers.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Kemal Isic, a Moslem soldier from Visegrad,
2. Ibrahim Susko, from Visegrad,
3. Hasan Veletovac, from Visegrad.

EVIDENCE: Committee 440/94-27

NOTE: Supplement to application I-139.

I-212

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Rudo, the road to Brodari, at the mouth of the Lim into the Drina, 9 September 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On 9 September 1992, on the road to Brodari near the mouth of the Lim into the Drina, a Moslem military unit under the command of Sejdic opened fire on a clearly marked ambulance vehicle with Dr. Stojana Jojovic and nurse Ljubica Kastratovic in it, both from Rudo, together with the driver and another person.

While the vehicle was moving, Dr. Jojovic was heavily wounded and probably died before she was taken by the Moslem soldiers. Ljubica Kastratovic was only lightly wounded, captured by Moslem soldiers and later killed. The driver and the mentioned person managed to escape.

Moslem soldiers turned over the bodies of both victims only after three months in an exchange.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ahmet Sejdic, from Visegrad, commander of a Moslem military unit.

EVIDENCE: Committee, under numbers 440/94-32, 440/94 - 34 and 440/94-37.

I-213

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: The village of Jelasci, the commune of Visegrad, 1 August 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In the night of 2 August Moslem military troops attacked the village of Jelasci and shot the following civilians:

1. Milo Savic, born in 1943, of father Gvozden,
2. Petka Savic, born in 1945 of father Dragomir,
3. Radomir Savic, born in 1949, of father Gvozden,
4. Dragan Susnjar, born in 1928, of father Jovan,
5. Slavka Susnjar, born in 1930,
6. Trivun Jelicic, born in 1929, of father Velizar,
7. Sava Jelicic, born in 1920,
8. Mirjana Jelicic, born 1960, of father Miloje,
9. Dragana Jelicic, 8 years old,
10. Vidoje Jelicic, 11 years old.

The victims were killed in their homes or leaving their houses. Each of them had several bullet shots on their bodies.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ahmed Sejdic, from Visegrad, commander of a Moslem military unit.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witnesses filed with the Committee under numbers 440/94-36 and 440/94-40.

NOTE: Supplement to application I-139.

I-214

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: The village of Vlahovici, the commune of Visegrad, 9 June 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A group of Moslem soldiers killed the following civilians from the village of Vlahovici on 9 June in a field called Krcevina:

1. Dragomir Simsic, born in 1949, of father Momcilo,
2. Perka Simsic, maiden name Gogic, born in 1941, of father Vitomir, and
3. Bozo Simsic, born in 1932, of father Obren.

Dragomir and Perka Simsic were killed by Bajic and Sabanovic from fire arms, and Bozo Simsic was both shot and slaughtered by Hurem.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Hamdo Bajic, from Velika Gostilja, the commune of Visegrad, of father Asim and mother Mejrema,

2. Adil Sabanovic, from Mala Gostilja, the commune of Visegrad, born on 27 November 1972 in Visegrad, of father Rifet,

3. Ragib Hurem, called Rapce, from Mala Gostilja, the commune of Visegrad, born on 24 September 1960, of father Ragib and mother Hajra.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness and an application of the public security station in Visegrad, Ku. 6/93, filed with the Committee under number 440/94-35.

NOTE: Supplement to application I-139.

I-215

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

TIME AND PLACE: The village of Donja Lijeska, near Visegrad, 25 October 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness Pecikoza was nearby the house of Milka Zecevic when Moslem soldiers who attacked that Serbian village took the fifty year old Milka out of her house and killed her.

The witness was about fifty meters away from them. He recognized Maric, Alija Kustura and Zain Kustura.

After the murder they burnt her house, as well as the houses of other Serbs from the village.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Osman Maric, from the village of Babica Potok near Visegrad,

2. Alija Kustura, from the village of Okruglo, near Visegrad,

3. Zain Kustura, from the village of Okruglo, near Visegrad.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness filed with the Committee under number 440/94-29

I-216

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

TIME AND PLACE: The village of Mesici, the commune of Rogatica, 26 June 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On 26 June 1992, Moslem soldiers attacked the Serbian village of Mesici near Rogatica and in the settlement Hidroelektrana they killed Nedjo Gladanac from Mesici, born on 25 August 1922 in Sudici, of father Ostoja.

On his body there were several bullet wounds and several knife stabs in the chest and the neck.

The next day when the family was burying Gladanac Moslem soldiers came and disturbed the funeral.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Members of the Moslem Army.

2. Minutes from the hearing of the witnesses filed with the Committee under number 440/94-21.

I-217

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

TIME AND PLACE: The village of Borak Brdo, near Gorazde, early June 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In early June 1992, Moslem soldiers killed Ilija Gladanac, 65 years old, in the village of Borak Brdo in front of his house. They cut him into pieces with a knife, collected pieces of his body in a tent shield and buried his remains at the Serbian cemetery in Jabuka.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Members of the Moslem army.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness filed with the Committee under number 440/94-21.

I-218

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

TIME AND PLACE: Sarajevo, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In April 1992, Juka Prazina armed Moslems in Sarajevo and established an army which committed crimes against the Serbs. In mid 1992, an armed Moslem called "Ismo" killed an unidentified Serb whose body was left torn apart by dogs at the Serbian cemetery in Sarajevo.

Amir, a Moslem with residence at 10 Spanskih brigada Street, praised in public that he had killed three Serbs on the Ali Pasin most (a bridge).

Samir Kafecic, called "Krusko", Juka Prazina's deputy, killed four Serbs in Mojmilo by tying them to a flag post to serve as a shield during shelling by the Serbian side.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Juka Prazina, commander of a Moslem unit in Sarajevo,

2. Samir Kafedzic, called "Krusko" from Sarajevo, born in 1967, deputy commander of the Moslem army,

3. A Moslem under the name of "Ismo", no other data,

4. Amir, a Moslem soldier from Sarajevo with residence at 10 Spanskih boraca Street, about 24 years old, brother-in-law of Emir Cavkuskic.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witnesses filed with the Committee under numbers 440/94-19 and 440/94-33.

I-219

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

TIME AND PLACE: The villages of Klisura and Bursici, the commune of Visegrad, 8 August 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On 8 August 1992 a Moslem military unit attacked the Serbian villages of Klisura and Bursici near Visegrad, in which there were no Serb troops.

In front of the house of Marko Kusmuk Moslem soldiers killed his two sons while he was tending sheep nearby:

1. Milorad Kusmuk, born in 1961 and
2. Milos Kusmuk, born in 1965, and burnt the house in which were:
3. Danica Kusmuk, Marko's wife, born in 1931, of father Dusan and
4. Joka Vukasinovic, Marko's aunt, born in 1914 of father Milos.

Danica burnt in the house, and Joka managed to escape the fire, but was shortly afterwards killed by Moslem soldiers. The following persons were also killed:

5. Drago Kusmuk, born in 1954, of father Veso and
6. Zoran Kojic, from the neighboring village of Adrovici, born in 1965, of father Ljubo.

On the same day the following persons were killed in the village of Bursici by Moslem soldiers:

7. Bozana Ircagic, born in 1905, and her daughter
8. Stanojka Ircagic, born in 1933, of father Vojin.

After that they burnt Kusmuk's house, two stables, a pigsty, a shed, a cottage and a dairy, and left out 105 sheep and 13 cows, altogether to the value of 700,000 DM.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Dzevad Sisic, born in 1961, in the village of Bogdasici, near Visegrad, of father Ismet,

2. Dzevad Muharemovic, from Medjedja near Visegrad, born in 1961, of father called "Pobro".

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness filed with the Committee under number 440/94-20.

NOTE: Supplement to application I-116.

I-220

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

TIME AND PLACE: The village of Donja Lijeska near Visegrad, late July 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In late July 1992, a group of Moslem soldiers headed by Ramiz Nuhanovic, entered the house of Radojka Rajak, born in 1927, of fathe. Milic Bozovic; Nuhanovic killed Radojka from firearms on the threshold of her house.

Radojka had several bullet wounds on her body.

After the murder, they burnt the house and all auxiliary facilities (a stable for cows, a pigsty, a barn), altogether to the value of 500,000 DM.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ramiz Nuhanovic, from the village of Tustamedj near Visegrad.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness filed with the Committee under number 440/94-30.

NOTE: Supplement to application I-139.

I-221

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

TIME AND PLACE: Sarajevo, 27 April 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Soldiers

1. Predrag Ninkov from Novi Sad and
2. Sasa Urosevic from Sabac,

who were security officers of the Second Army barracks, entered a cafe on the opposite side from the headquarters to play pool; they were off duty and wore no arms.

After some ten minutes "Pavijan" entered the cafe, wearing civilian clothes and a "Thomson" rifle. First he fired at Ninkov, who was sitting at the bar, and shot him in the head, tearing his scull apart, and then fired two bullets at Urosevic's stomach. Urosevic was transferred to the Kosevo hospital where he died the same night.

As there were more civilians than soldiers in the cafe, a boy of 12 or 13 years of age was also wounded.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. "Pavijan", member of the Moslem territorial defense.

EVIDENCE: Testimonies filed with the Committee under numbers 689/94-7 and 8.

I-222

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

TIME AND PLACE: Sarajevo, 29 April 1992 around 11:30 a.m.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The driver Goran Divovic from Sehovici, who transported food from the "Marsal Tito" barracks in Sarajevo, loaded food supplies for soldiers of the Second Army Command and set off. About 200 m away from the Army Command his vehicle was shot at by members of the Moslem territorial defense.

Divovic was shot in the left shoulder blade and died around 3 p.m. despite the urgent assistance extended to him by Dr. Branko Radulovic.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Hasan Efendic, a Moslem, commander of the Moslem territorial defense of B-H.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witnesses filed with the Committee under numbers 689/94-7 and 8.

H. DELIBERATE KILLING OF DETAINEES AND PRISONERS OF WAR

II-068

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of arrested persons-POWs.

TIME AND PLACE: Sarajevo, a camp situated in the "Aleksa Santic" elementary school, May 1992-July 1994.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In the cellar of the "Aleksa Santic" elementary school Moslem policemen took imprisoned Serbs to the corridor or other premises and beat them unconscious. The witness states that about 12 Serbs died as a result of sustained injuries during his imprisonment in the school. The following persons died in his arms:

1. Aleksa Stamput from Sarajevo, with residence in the settlement of Hrasnica and
2. Gojko Stepanovic, earlier employed in FAMOS, whose wife worked as a nurse in Ilidza.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Unknown Moslem policemen.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness before an investigative judge, filed with the Committee under number 412/94- 3.

II-069

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of arrested persons-POWs.

TIME AND PLACE: The prison situated in the atomic shelter of the "Igman" hotel on Igman, mid February 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: While he was in the prison for Serbs in the "Igman" hotel on Igman, the witness was present when Hodzic, who constantly beat imprisoned Serbs, took the prisoner Jadranko Glavas to the "Mraziste" hotel on Igman together with several other Serbs, one of whom was Dragan Vukovic, who told him when he returned that Moslems beat him and other prisoners, and that Jadranko Glavas, born in Tarcin, with residence in Sarajevo, about 27 years of age, was beaten to death.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Nedzad Hodzic, called "Necko", a Moslem soldier, born on 15 March 1969 in Novi Pazar, of father Kemal.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witnesses before an investigative judge filed with the Committee under numbers 412/94- 5 and 6.

II-070

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of arrested persons-POWs.

TIME AND PLACE: The village of Visnjik between Brod (Bosanski Brod) and Derventa, 9 July 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: While he was in the camp situated in a storehouse in the settlement of Tulek in Bosanski Brod, the witness and other imprisoned Serbs were taken daily to dig trenches at the position where the Moslem unit called "Zmajevi od Bosne" (the Dragons of Bosnia) was located.

On 9 July the witness was with Dr. Dusko Marceta from Derventa, born in Drvar, in a group that was digging trenches that day.

That day Serb units that suppressed "Zmajevi od Bosne" attacked, and Moslem soldiers, angry because of that, lined up the imprisoned Serbs and started beating them, so that everyone sustained a large number of injuries. Then a Moslem soldier called "Bihac" asked each of the Serbs where they were from, and when he asked Dr. Marceta he said he was from Drvar, and "Bihac" cursed his Chetnik mother saying: "You came here to help", took him out of the line and slaughtered him in front of everyone. After that he fired a burst from an automatic rifle at him.

Tomorrow they designated Cvijo Anicic and Mirko Markovic to bury Dr. Marceta.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Zoran Garic, commander of the camp in Tulek,
2. A soldier from the Moslem unit called "Zmajevi od Bosne", known as "Bihac".

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness filed with the Committee under number 438/94.

II-071

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of arrested persons-POWs.

TIME AND PLACE: The camp in Hrasnica, 20 April 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness was present when a Moslem military policeman took out three prisoners because of the escape of four other prisoners:

1. Milan Krstic, whom he killed by shooting him in the head,
2. Ranko Varagic and
3. Slavoljub Kapetin, whom he killed by shooting them in the chest.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Zijad Babic, the warden of the prison in Hrasnica, before the war a guard of the central prison in Sarajevo.

2. An unknown Moslem military policeman, about 170 cm tall, dark complexion, black mustache, dark thick hair.

EVIDENCE: Committee, under number 412/94-14.

II-072

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of arrested persons-POWs.

TIME AND PLACE: Paprica, near Konjic, 1 June 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness states that his brother Branko Babic, of father Bozo, was taken from the Celebic camp to work outside the camp and never returned.

The witness was told that his brother died.

Later he found out that Saldo took Branko Babic and Milenko Vukalo, both from the village Bjelovstina, near Konjic, to a place called Paprica, where the Musics killed them.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Drago Saldo,
2. Sabo Music and
3. Salko Music from Bjelovstina near Konjic..

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness before an investigative judge filed with the Committee under number 412/94- 15/1.

NOTE: Supplement to application I-084.

II-073

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of arrested persons-POWs.

TIME AND PLACE: Srebrenica, September-October 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: After the arrest, Tursumovic cut the witness's chest with a knife, which left a visible scar. After that he was taken to the Srebrenica police for hearing. There they put a pistol into his mouth and Koljevic pulled the trigger, but the bullet was not in the barrel, and only a clicking sound could be heard.

Then everybody started beating him, after which they called Dragoljub Kukic for hearing; they hit him against the ground and beat him. Kukic reacted at one point by cursing their Ustashi mother, after which Ahmetovic took a log which was by the stove, and hit Kukic in the chest with it until he died. They threw Kukic's body on a junk yard somewhere near Podravanj.

The witness was later beaten with the same log, and Ahmetovic knocked his tooth out. When he was beaten on other occasions they knocked out all his teeth and broke his ribs in 14 places. They put out cigarettes on his legs, which left scars. They urinated into his mouth. They hanged him on the ceiling by tying his legs with a rope hung on a wheel fixed to a strip.

As a result of such an inhumane treatment and poor diet, the witness lost 30 kg in 21 days in the prison, and had 62 kg when he left the prison.

Naser Oric also participated in the beating of prisoners.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Zulfo Tursumovic,
2. Mirzet Koljevic, head of the police,
3. Kemal Ahmetovic, called "Kemo",
4. "Beli", a guard,
5. Naser Oric, commander of the Moslem army in Srebrenica.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness filed with the Committee under number 378/94-14.

II-074

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of arrested persons-POWs.

TIME AND PLACE: Derventa, the settlement of Cardak, 26 April 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Croat and Moslem troops attacked the Serb settlement of Cardak, on which occasion the witness was arrested by the HOS Croat police, and ordered the witness, as well as Milojko Popovic, born in 1955 in Cerani, the commune of Derventa, by father Drago and mother Marica, to stand against the wall.

A Croat soldier opened a burst of automatic fire and killed Popovic.

The witness was afterwards beaten with fists and kicked. Then a senior officer came and said that Damir, a corporal, was killed nearby, and ordered for the witness to be taken to a place where fighting was going on to take out the body of the killed Croat soldier from the open space between Croats and Serbs, which the witness had to do.

After that Trivunovic was beaten again and taken to the village of Polje, where there were another 11 imprisoned Serbs. They were all told that they would be shot and lined up.

At that moment Gavro Petkovic, a teacher born in the village of Kalenderovci, with residence in Derventa, started to run, after which HOS members killed him by shooting in his back.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Mladen Kruljac, commander of a unit for special purposes and other members of the 108th brigade.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witnesses before an investigative judge filed with the Committee under numbers 438/94- 11 and 438/94-19.

II-075

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of arrested persons-POWs.

TIME AND PLACE: A camp situated in an elementary school at Poljari near Derventa, 12 or 13 June 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The commander of the camp Lipovac entered the premises where Serbs were locked and asked them: "Who wanted to escape?" They all remained silent. Then he opened fire from his automatic gun at the ceiling, and ordered all inmates to go out to the courtyard and line up. First he took:

1. Boris Stjepanovic, from Srebrenik, who lived in Zagreb, born on 10 February 1932 and shot him dead from an automatic gun, then he showed Stjepanovic's body to the lined up inmates and told them that he had killed him. Then he took

2. Bora Markovic, from the village of Zeravac, the commune of Derventa, about 28 years old, of father Steva, and asked him who had wanted to escape, and when he told him that he did not know, he ordered him to open his mouth, put the pistol barrel in his mouth and shot him dead.

That is how Stjepanovic and Markovic were murdered in the presence of 60-80 inmates.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ivica Lipovac - "Damir", commander of the camp, born in 1969 in Polje, the commune of Derventa, of father Ante.

EVIDENCE: Committee, numbers 438/94, and 584/94.

/...

II-076

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of arrested persons-POWs.

TIME AND PLACE: Derventa, a camp situated in the premises of the JNA centre, end of April 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: During one of the collective beatings of arrested Serbs from the settlement of Cardak in Derventa, many of them were beaten unconscious.

On one of those occasions Blagoje Djuras from the settlement of Cardak in Derventa, with residence at Kosovskih junaka Street, fell down, and Azra Kovacevic, dressed in a military uniform, approached him and cut his throat saying that she was doing it to help him die.

After that they forced other arrested Serbs to lick the blood off Djuras's neck. They especially forced Ostoja Sarpevic and Radojica Garic to do that. Radojica Garic was forced to lift Djuras before Azra Kovacevic slaughtered him.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Azra Kovacevic from Derventa.

EVIDENCE: Committee, under numbers 438/94 and 584/94.

II-077

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of arrested persons-POWs.

TIME AND PLACE: Derventa, 25 April 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: After the witness was arrested together with a group of Serb fighters in the settlement of Cardak near Derventa by members of the Croatian 108th Rijeka Brigade, they were tied two by two with a wire and taken to Zivnica in the village of Lovric.

A group of 15 arrested Serbs were forced to swallow 2dl of salt without water.

Then they were told that they would be shot. After that the following persons were taken out of the line: Gavro Petkovic, Sreten Plavsic, Mirko Djurisic, the witness and two other persons, and led them to a spring.

Gavro Petkovic, a teacher from Derventa, tried to escape, but Croat soldiers opened fire and killed him.

Then one of the Croat soldiers approached him, stepped on his head, and fired two more bullets into Petkovic's dead body.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Mladen Kruljac and other members of the 108th Brigade.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness filed with the Committee under number 438/94-2.

II-078

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of arrested persons-POWs.

TIME AND PLACE: Brod (Bosanski Brod), a camp in the "Fric Pavlek" high school centre, 13 August 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In early August 1992 some 400 arrested Serbs were accommodated in the gymnasium.

Before the arrival of an international mission they started preparing prisoners for the visit. The inmates were required to say that they were in the camp of their own free will, that they had 6 bathrooms and good accommodation, even though the living conditions were bad.

When the mission arrived, Mirko Pajic, a professor of music from Derventa, who spoke English, wrote on a piece of paper that there was another camp nearby where inmates were terribly tortured and he drew a map showing the location of the camp. At one point he asked one of the mission members to give him a cigarette and tried to give him the message, but the camp staff noticed that.

After the mission left, Golubovic summoned Pajic and Croat soldiers beat him for two hours until he died.

After the soldiers came out of the gymnasium the witness covered Pajic's body with a blanket and the next day his body was taken away and later exchanged.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ilija Golubovic, commander of the camp, from Odzaci,
2. Siljo Begic, ex-president of the commune of Derventa,
3. Tolic, from Odzaci,
4. Zdravko Ostojic, from Brod, all of them beat late Pajic to death.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witnesses, before an investigative judge filed with the Committee under numbers 438/94- 17, 438/94-23 and 438/94-4.

II-079

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of arrested persons-POWs.

TIME AND PLACE: Rabic, the camp near Derventa, May or June 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Serbs were taken from this camp to dig trenches for the needs of Croat-Moslem armed forces. Half of one group containing 15 inmates managed to escape, including:

1. Dragan Kovacevic from Derventa, and
2. Nenad Panzalovic.

Others, who did not manage to escape were killed immediately on the spot at a place called Spomenik:

1. Milorad Gunjevic from Derventa, used to be employed in the factory of pipes "UNIS",
2. Miro Jovicic, from Kulin near Derventa,
3. Nenad Amzalovic from Donja Cerina,
4-5. Rade Bikur or Bokor and his son Zeljko,
6. Miro Jovicic from Kulin, of father Petar, 23 years old,
7. Savo Pavlovic from the settlement of Cardak in Derventa, born in 1956.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR: Nihad Hamzic, called "Fric", commander of the camp.

EVIDENCE: Committee, numbers 438/94-4, 5,6,13,20,23 and 27; and 584/94-8, 6,34; and 55/95-39.

II-080

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of arrested persons-POWs.

TIME AND PLACE: Sarajevo, the "Borsalino " cafe, Ali Pasino naselje 2, late June 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The heard witness was present when Glavoguz, who especially beat Serbs imprisoned in Juka Prazina's prison in the cellar of the Borsalino cafe, beat to death Novica Draskovic from Sarajevo.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Senad Glavoguz, member of Moslem armed formations.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness filed with the Committee under number 339/94-15.

/...

II-081

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of arrested persons-POWs.

TIME AND PLACE: Bradina, mid July 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Moslems placed the witnesses together with other women, older men and children in the elementary school in Bradina. Moslem soldiers came to the classrooms where they were accommodated to beat them.

The witnesses saw a Moslem soldier taking out of a classroom Bosiljka Kuljanin and beating her in the corridor.

Bosiljka Kuljanin never returned, and the witnesses later found out that he had killed her.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. "Skojo", a Moslem soldier.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witnesses filed with the Committee under numbers 412/94-29, 412/94-28 and 412/94-26.

II-082

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of arrested persons-POWs.

TIME AND PLACE: Gorazde, June 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Moslem soldiers kept the body of the killed Serb soldie. Bojan Radovic from Gorazde for two days in the street in the settlement of "1. maj" in Gorazde, danced and sang around him.

At the funeral of late Bojan, his father Ostoja Radovic noticed 15 bullet wounds and other injuries on Bojar's body, which leads to the conclusion that Bojan was arrested and then killed.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ibro Merkez, head of the Gorazde police,
2. Hadzo Efendic, president of SDA (the Party of Democratic Action) in Gorazde.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness filed with the Committee under number 440/94-8.

II-083

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of arrested persons-POWs.

TIME AND PLACE: Gornji Potocari, the commune of Bratunac, June 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Dragan Mitrovic, a retired miner, born in 1929, from the village of Donji Magasic, was heavily disabled and walked with two walking sticks.

On 16 June he tended cattle nearby his house when he was approached by Babajic, Ramic and Ibrahimovic from the village of Glogovo and forcibly taken to the Moslem village of Cizmici and closed in the house of Camil Muratovic. He was beaten.

On 25 June Mitrovic's sons were on the hill called "Cuka", in the neighborhood of Cizmici, when they heard Moslems calling them, proposing to negotiate on the exchange of Mitrovic. They wanted to see their father first, and they took him out in front of Camil Muratovic's stable. Mitrovic could hardly walk with the help of a stick; he shouted that he was alive and well.

In exchange for Mitrovic they demanded 5 tons of flour or 5 boxes of ammunition, which his sons did not have. Then they shouted to them: "Send your mother Jovanka. We have no one to f... ; we'll give you your father back".

Mitrovic's sons felt humiliated and asked in despair their friends to kill their father so that Moslems could not torture and humiliate him any more, but they refused.

Mitrovic was taken to the prison in Gornji Potocar, where Beslic, the warden, beat him daily; one day he hit his head against the wall, and when he fell kicked him to death with his boots. His body was thrown into the Potocanska reka (a river), and later taken in a truck in an unknown direction.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Hajro Beslic from Bratunac, prison warden in Gornji Potocar,
2. Ejup Golic, former shipper, from the village of Glogovo,
3. Sabrija Babajic, of father Mehmed, from the village of Glogovo,
4. Murat Ramic, of father Osman, from the village of Glogovo,
6. Camil Muratovic, from Cizmici,
7. Refik Babajic, of father Rama, from Glogovo.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of Mitrovic's son Jovan, filed with the Committee under number 560/94 and the document of the Basic Court in Zvornik Ki. 70/93 filed with the Committee under number 266/1-94.

II-084

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of arrested persons-POWs.

TIME AND PLACE: The village of Brnjik, the commune of Lopare, June 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Members of the Moslem-Croat armed formations from Brnjik attacked the Serbian part of the village, the hamlet of "Cvetkovici", on 5 June in the afternoon, after which 5 or 6 members of the army of the Republic of Srpska from Lukavica went to protect and take out of the hamlet the remaining civilians.

On the way to the hamlet Goran Djuric, of father Nedjo, born in Lukavica on 15 October 1936, was wounded from fire arms in the chest.

The captured soldier was taken to the village of Brnjik where he was killed in the school yard.

Apart from the wound from fire arms, there was a hole in his skull of 10x15 cm caused by a blow with a hard and dull object in the upper part of the head.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

Members of Moslem-Croat formations from Brnjik.

EVIDENCE: Statements and photographed documentation in document 171-95/3.

II-085

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of arrested persons-POWs.

TIME AND PLACE: Brod (Bosanski Brod), a camp situated in the city stadium, June-July 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: About 80-150 imprisoned Serbs were placed in one room. The space was so small that they could not lie down but had to sleep sitting up.

The prisoners were terribly tortured; they were taken out and beaten unconscious.

They were especially beaten at night and when a place was liberated by the Serbian army, the terror increased.

The following persons died in the camp as a result of sustained injuries:

1. Slavko Cerek, born in Lijesce, with residence in Brod,

2. Milan Radovanovic, called "Koruga", from the village of Zboriste,

3. An unidentified bus driver from Brod.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Luka Jozic, from the village of Korace,

2. Blazan Kljajic,

3. Drago Lepan, from Brod,

4. Slabic,

5. Taib,

6. "Britva"

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witnesses filed with the Committee under number 584/94-26.

II-086

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of arrested persons-POWs.

PLACE AND TIME: Brod (Bosanski Brod), a camp situated in the city stadium, 12 July 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: When the Serbian army took Odzak on 12 July, Croat soldiers took out 5 imprisoned Serbs, including:

1. Milan Radovanovic and

2. Pejo Kostadinovic, called "Koruga".

The group was beaten all night with various objects and all the five of them died.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ante Opacak, called "Paraga", from Vrelo,
2. Ivica Kljajic, a Croat, a soldier from Kricanovo,
3. Luka Jozic, from the village of Korace, the commune of Brod, member of HVO 101st Bosanski Brod Brigade.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness filed with the Committee under number 584/94-12.

II-087

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of arrested persons-POWs.

PLACE AND TIME: Brod (Bosanski Brod), a camp situated in the city stadium, June 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness saw when Stuc castrated Zdravko Kusljic from Brodsko polje, the commune of Brod, after which he died.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ante Stuc, at the time a military policeman from Brod.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness before an investigative judge on 17 November 1994, filed with the Committee under number 584/94-12.

II. INHUMAN TREATMENT OF CIVILIANS

III-058

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Sarajevo, a camp situated in the " Aleksa Santic" elementary school, May 1992 - 1994.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: When the witness went to buy bread he was arrested by Moslem soldiers and closed in a camp for Serbs situated in the cellar of the "Aleksa Santic" elementary school, where Moslem policemen often beat the prisoners.

On an occasion a group of Moslem policemen beat him in the following way: one of them grabbed him by his legs and lifted him, and another one hit him with a wooden chair. They beat him until the chair broke into pieces. When that happened, they beat him with a leg of the broken chair all over his body until he fainted. After that they beat him with a rubber stick.

In addition to beating, the witness was subjected to sexual perversion; he was forced to perform fellatio on another prisoner and vice versa.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Pero Sutalo and other Moslem policemen.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness filed with the Committee under number 412/94-3.

III-059

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Sarajevo, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On April 1992, members of the Moslem army and police started searching Serb flats in Sarajevo, on the pretext that they were looking for weapons; on those occasions they confiscated valuables, threatening Serbs that they would kill them.

During fights Moslem soldiers tied Serb civilians to flagposts to serve as a live shield for grenades coming from the Serbian side.

Many Serbs were forced to dig trenches, and some of them were heavily wounded while doing that, like T and Z.

Serbs were taken to various prisons and camps for no reason at all. Such prisons or camps existed , inter alia, in the building of the "Jugokomerc" company at Kosevo, in the premises of the heating plant in the settlement of "Alipasino polje", at the railway station in Sarajevo, in the "Viktor Bubanj" barracks, etc.

One of the persons who was taken to the camp was Djuro Jelicic, a retired policemen, who has been missing since.

In the premises of "Haman bar " at Bas-Carsija a brothel was opened, where Serb women and girls were forced to prostitution.

Another such brothel was opened in the premises of the boarding-house " Monik" at Omera Maslica Street.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Juka Prazina, commander of a Moslem military unit,
2. Samir Kafedzic, called "Krusko", deputy commander of a Moslem military unit,
3. Jasmin Azganovic, 24 years old,
4. Suljo Kapidzic, 40 years old,
5. "Celo", commander of the 9th Moslem Brigade,
6. Musan Topalovic, called "Caco", commander of the 10th Moslem Brigade.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witnesses filed with the Committee under numbers 440/94-19, 440/94-23 and 440/94-33.

III-060

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Ferhatlije, near Pazarici, 8 September 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Around 9 p.m. five persons entered the house in which the witness was accommodated, four of whom were in camouflage uniforms, and one in civilian clothing.

They grabbed the witness by the hair and dragged her into the garden, where two of them started slapping her face and pinching her, requesting gold and money. As she had nothing to give to them, they ordered her to strip naked, which she refused. One of them put a knife under her throat, while another one took off her clothes.

After that, one of them unbuttoned his trousers, sat on the bench, pulled the witness's hair, made her kneel and put his sexual organ into her mouth, holding her hair until he satisfied himself.

After that he stood up, and another one ordered her to lie on the bench. When she refused, they pushed her down, and the mentioned person forced her into sexual intercourse two or three times. Then the other three joined them, stood in a circle and threw the witness from one to another, until she fainted. When she fell on the ground, they dressed her in a robe put a cigarette in her mouth and insulted her in various ways. They threatened to kill her and her children if she told anyone.

Around 11 p.m. they brought her into the house. She was so exhausted that two of them led her by the arm. She fainted when she entered the house.

Since the witness missed her period, she went to see a Moslem doctor and told him what had happened. Dr. Ibizovic told her that he was sorry for what had happened because of the pride of the Moslem people, but that she had deserved it, since her husband was a Chetnik who was killing the Moslem people, carrying heads of Moslem children. He gave her two injections and probably, according to the witness, he either induced an abortion or resolved a disorder which she might have had as a result of fear, after which she regained her period and freed herself from enormous mental pressure.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

Five Moslems, four of which were wearing uniforms.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness filed with the Committee under number 412/94-10.

[illegible]-061

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Mostar, 7 June 1994.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness, a Serb woman, lived in very difficult conditions for two years, hiding in basements.

When on 7 June she went to get water, she passed by a yellow van beside which several civilians stood. One of them, whose name was Sajo, as she later learned, told her and other Serbs who went for water, that an exchange with Serbs was to take place and asked them if they wanted to be exchanged. First they asked for money for that service, and later agreed to take the witness for exchange without money.

Thus, six Serbs went with them towards Rastani, and at a place called Centar 2 in Mostar stopped the van in front of a one-storey house with a big garden and a garage. They brought them to the house, separated the witness from the others, took her to an isolated room where Sajo started hitting her, and after that another one, whose name was Mirsa, as she later learned, forcibly stripped her and pushed her to the ground. Since she yelled, they shut her mouth with their hands and held her, and when they pacified her, Sajo and two other Moslems had sexual intercourse with her.

During all that they insulted her as a Serb. Some of them repeated the intercourse, which all lasted for about two hours.

As a result of that, she later learned that she was pregnant.

After that they left and the witness stood up and saw that there was no one else in the house.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Sajo, about 30 years old, a Moslem, dark-haired, short haircut. He wore jeans and a multi-coloured shirt,
2. An unknown Moslem with tattoos on both arms, short, fat,
3. An unknown Moslem,
4. Mirsa, a Moslem, who held the witness, slapped her on the face a few times and when she started screaming he shut her mouth. He was much younger than the rest of them. He was wearing jeans.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness before an investigative judge of the District Court in Belgrade, filed with the Committee under number 460/94, and documents of the Gynecology-Obstetrics Clinic in Belgrade, in which the witness had an abortion in the fifth month of pregnancy in October 1994.

III-062

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Srebrenica, 1992-February 1994.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness, a 70 year old pensioner, lived with his wife in his family house in Srebrenica where he was born. When a great number of Serbs escaped from Srebrenica, where until the war 1/3 of the population had been Serb, the witness believed that that was just a phase, and that life would become normal again. In the end only 21 persons of Serb nationality remained in Srebrenica.

Life was difficult for Serbs. They were constantly exposed to various forms of abuse, especially by Moslem refugees who threw stones at Serb houses, demolished them, and often plundered them. Moslem military police searched the witness's house twice.

The first time they searched his house they took all food he had, as well as medicines and other valuables. The second time, a police patrol consisting of Hajrus and Safet from Voljevica, searched his house and then came back the same day and took away his clothes, his wife's underwear, stockings, hygienic necessities. The two men continued visiting the witness another 6 evenings. They forced their entry every time by breaking the gate.

The witness complained to the military police and commander Krdzic told him that he would "take necessary measures".

The witness knew about the killing and maltreatment of other Serbs which is why he was afraid to leave his house during the day, so he went out only in the evening, while his wife had to wear long dresses like Moslem women to hide that she was a Serb.

The witness finally left Srebrenica assisted by the Red Cross because he fell ill and required a surgery.

In Srebrenica he left behind his real estate, a two- storey house (11x8m), a yard and an orchard.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Atif Krdzic from Osmaca, who was a policeman before the war, commander of the military police in Srebrenica,
2. Hakija Mehovic, commander of the military police in Srebrenica,
3. Hidajet Mustafic, from the surroundings of Skelani, member of the military police,
4-5. Safet and Hajrus, both from Voljevica, near Bratunac, members of the military police.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness of 30 August 1994, filed with the Committee under number 378/94-3.

III-063

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Derventa, 26 April 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness Adzic was arrested in a street in Derventa, after which members of the Rijeka brigade beat him with their feet and hands, while one soldier hit him with a rifle butt across his face and knocked out four of his teeth.

Then they tied him and took him to the village of Polje where only Croats lived, and told th : villagers that he was a Chetnik. The villagers then started hitting him, spitting at him, and cursing his Chetnik mother. After that one soldier cut his right ear with scissors, and then took a knife, cut his neck and engraved a cross with four "S".

Another soldier ordered him to sit down and to stretch out his left leg, spilt alcohol over it and put it on fire. A big scar remained on the witness's leg.

After that the witness was placed between two piles of straw which were put on fire. They made him stand between the two piles until his arms burnt.

Later on he was taken to a camp.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

Members of the HVO Rijeka brigade.

EVIDENCE: Medical documentation and minutes from the hearing of the witness before an investigative judge, filed with the Committee under number 438/94-14, and of the witness under number 438/94-19.

III-064

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: The village of Polje near Derventa, 25 April 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Members of the 108th Rijeka Brigade took the witness from the suburb of Cardak near Derventa to a private house in the village of Polje, also near Derventa, where they cursed his Serbian mother, called him a Chetnik and beat him with their feet and fists.

Then Jusanovic ordered him to put his right arm on the table and told him that he would cut off one of his fingers. He waved a knife at his arm, but the witness instinctively moved his hand. Jusanovic then cursed his Chetnik mother and said: "Now I will cut off two of your fingers". He stabbed his right hand nailing it to the table. Then he waved his knife again and stabbed his right hand again.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Hangijad Jusanovic, called "Talijan", from Derventa.

EVIDENCE: Medical documentation and minutes from the hearing of the witness filed with the Committee under number 438/94-30, as well as of an eye-witness (438/94-2).

III-065

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Konjic, June 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: While she was walking by a petrol station near the centre of the town, the witness was grabbed by two Moslems in camouflage uniforms, taken into the petrol station premises used by Moslem soldiers. There was a bed in the room; they made her take off her clothes and lie on the bed. Then both soldiers raped her.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Unidentified Moslem soldier, about 35 years old, medium height, plump, with black hair and mustache,

2. Unidentified Moslem soldier.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness before an investigative judge, filed with the Committee under number 412/94- 28.

III-066

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Sarajevo, May-July 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness lived with his family in Sarajevo. At the beginning Serbs were imprisoned and detained on a regular basis. The military entered their flats, searched them and took their belongings.

In May 1992 four armed Moslems, members of Juka Prazina's unit entered the witness's flat and searched it. They looked for arms, which the witness did not possess. Two days letter two members of the group came back and searched the same flat again. After that the witness rarely left his flat.

When the witness tried to leave Sarajevo on 18 June, Juka's policemen arrested him. He was taken to a building near Bojnicko Polje. First he was interrogated, and then he was taken to another room where 4 policemen beat him with sticks and fists all over his body. The witness's face was covered with blood. They cursed him saying that they would kill him.

That same day, the witness was taken to the prison in Svrakino selo, the commune of Novi Grad. They ordered him to wash his face, and then they interrogated him again. During the interrogation the policemen told him that if he refused to admit everything he was charged with they would shoot him dead.

The witness spent the night together with three other men in a room full of feces. One of them was Milorad Surla.

Then one policeman came, hit him in his face and left.

The next day the four arrested men were transferred to the central prison in Sarajevo where the witness was interrogated again.

After three days, the witness was transferred to the "Viktor Bubanj" barracks where he was placed in a cell together with other 11-12 arrested Serbs.

Unlike other inmates there, the witness was neither beaten nor interrogated.

The witness found out that Slobodan Matic from Sarajevo died as a result of wounds sustained in that prison.

In this prison inmates slept on a concrete floor, and they received one blanket for every two persons. The food was extremely poor. Twice a day they were given a piece of bread and some macaroni and rice. A few times they got some cornmeal.

The witness lost 20 kilos while he was in the prison.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:
1. Juka Prazina, police commander,
2. Unidentified Moslem soldiers.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness filed with the Committee under number 412/94-2.

III-067

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Odzak, mid May 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Since the school in Odzak, which was used as a camp, was overcrowded with Serbs, some women were held in private homes.

Jovic and Dujak held the witness and her sister (whose name the witness stated in the minutes), in a deserted house nearby the school. They locked them up and told them never to leave the house.

The next day the two men came back to the house and raped both women.

The two women tried to resist the rape but without any success. They told them that they would bring another ten men to rape them.

After that they came to the house every day and raped them.

The witnesses had no place to run since Croat and Moslem soldiers were always walking around the house.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1 Mato Jovic, member of the military police,
2. Miroslav Dujak, from Odzak, who, at that time, worked in the military headquarters in Odzak.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness before an investigative judge of the District Court in Belgrade, filed with the Committee under number 544/2-94.

III- 068

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Gorazde, May 1992 - May 1994.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In mid May 1992 Moslem soldiers started searching Serbian flats. During the searches they threatened the Serbs that they would kill them, confiscated their valuables, arrested some of them without any reason.

In July 1992, Moslem soldiers took the witness out of his flat and told him to make a statement for the Sarajevo Television that Serbs were guilty for the war. Despite the threats, he refused to make such a statement. A few days later, Moslem soldiers took him for interrogation to the police building where they cursed him mother, slapped him across his face and threw an ashtray on him. Later on, they searched his house repeatedly and when he came to the city military command for a permit to leave Gorazde, a guard beat him.

On May 4, 1994, at about 11 p.m. four Moslem soldiers barged into the witness's house and beat him and his wife. They put pistol barrels into their mouths, knives on their throats, and threaten them throughout the night. The witness sustained injuries all over his body.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1.Hadzo Efendic, mayor of Gorazde,
2. Ahmet Sejdic, commander of the Moslem military units,
3.Sehovic, Police inspector in Gorazde.

EVIDENCE: Minutes of an investigative judge filed with the Committee under number 440/94-8.

III-069

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Modrica, a mill, 11 - 12 May 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness was pulled out of his car near Brod and arrested. Then he was taken to a mill in Modrica where he was tied to a tree, together with Nenad Gluvak and beaten with fists, feet and rifle butts by four Croat soldiers dressed in uniforms. They cut Gluvak's body with a knife.

After the two men fainted, they were taken to a room, where they regained their consciousness, and ordered, in spite of their wounds, to stand against the wall for hours.

At 2 a.m. a Croat soldier holding a knife came into the room and told them they they would be slaughtered and ordered the witness to bring a washbowl where their blood would be collected. The same soldier came again at about 4 a.m. and told them that they would be slaughtered at 7 a.m. Then he showed up again at 9 a.m., blindfolded them and transferred them in a van to a camp.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Unidentified Moslem soldiers.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness filed with the Committee under number 584/94-26.

III-070

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhu ane treatment of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: The camp in Celebici near Konjic.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: I July and August 1992, 350 Serbs from Konjic and its surroundings were placed in this camp.

According to the witness's statement, they were all "living corpses", because all of them were heavily beaten.

They used to take Serbs out of the camp to the runaway, order them to take their shirts off and sit on the concrete of the temperature of over 50 degrees Celsius, and say Moslem prayers in a voice. If the guards thought that inmates were not doing that properly they beat them.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Zdravko Mucic, called "Pavao", commander of the camp, and

2. Hazim Delic,

3. Esad Landzo,

4. Ferid from Foca, guards.

EVIDENCE: Committee, numbers 147/95 and 85/95.

III-071

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Derventa, 26 April 1992.

RIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness was stopped in front of his house by members of the HVO Rijeka Brigade. They searched him and found on him 12,000 DM which he had earned by selling his new car. The witness was just about to hide the money.

They confiscated the money, but did not arrest him, although it was in the settlement of Cardak in Derventa on the same day when members of the Rijeka Brigade burnt Serb houses and arrested Serbs.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Members of the HVO Rijeka Brigade.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness filed with the Committee under number 584/94-35.

III-072

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Kladanj, January 1994.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness lived in the village of Zeravica near Vlasenica when on 2 August 1993 it was attacked by Moslems. The witness was arrested by members of the Moslem army and taken to Kladanj. First she spent one day in prison where she was interrogated and then a person called Rasim, whose surname was probably Hidic, took her to his house in the suburbs of Kladanj, a Gypsy settlement, where she was locked up between 3 August 1993 until 28 June 1994.

Rasim and his wife Fatima held the witness locked up in their cellar and let her out only to work in their house and in the field.

On 6 January 1994, Rasim brought to the cellar an unknown man and said that he was his "relative" and left them alone.

This man, a Moslem, who was a soldier on leave, was completely unknown to the witness. Soon he attacked her and even though she cried and defended herself he managed to rape her. That was her first sexual intercourse.

While he was raping her he kept saying that she was a Chetnik child and that Moslems should rape all Serb women.

The same man showed up again on 15 January, unlocked the cellar and raped the witness again.

The witness got pregnant.

In June 1994 the witness managed to escape to Serb territory assisted by a woman whom she met while working in the field.

In July it was noted by doctors in Belgrade that abortion was impossible, and on 4 August 1994 she delivered a child.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. An unknown Moslem soldier, about 30 years old, and about 180cm tall,
2-3. Rasim, about 55 years old, and his wife Fatima, about 50 years old, whose surname is probably Hidic, from Kladanj, with a house in the Gipsy settlement.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness before an investigative judge of the District Court in Belgrade under Kri. No.1073/94 and medical documentation of the Gynecology-Obstetrics Clinic in Belgrade, filed with the Committee under number 308/94.

III-073

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Gorazde, May 1992-August 1994.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: From the very beginning of the fighting around Gorazde in May 1992, members of the Moslem army and authorities treated in an inhumane way Serb civilians in Gorazde.

They forbade Serbs to leave their flats, or they accommodated a number of Serb families in some flats, especially in the buildings overlooking the Serb army positions. Other Serb families were placed in cellars, while Moslems moved into their flats.

Serbs were often taken from their flats: some were taken to prisons, while others are missing. Serbs were often threatened that they would be killed under the pretext that arms had been found in their flats.

On 26 June 1992, uniformed Moslem soldiers made the witness and some other Serbs leave their flats in the building in 15, 1. Maja Street. They took 75 persons to a cafeteria and held them their threatening to kill them. While they were in the cafeteria, their flats were plundered, and later on they moved a number of families into one flat. Until 8 July 1994, the witness lived in a flat together with 16 other people.

In July 1992, armed Moslems made another witness move out of his flat in 34, 1. Maja Street, and accommodated him with 7 other persons in a 4x4 m room. They kept them in that room for 15 days and plundered their flats in the meantime. A Moslem family from Gojevici moved into the witness's flat.

Serbs were starving because Moslems refused to give them food received through UNPROFOR.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Behto, apparently from Visegrad, no detailed data on his identity,
2. Anel Berimac, from Visegrad,
3. Kusturica, no other data.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witnesses filed with the Committee under numbers 440/94-4, 440/94-7 and 440/94-6.

III-074

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Brod (Bosanski Brod), 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Even before the outbreak of the war Moslems and Croats started forming military units, i.e. Croats formed HVO and Moslems the "Green Berets". They threatened the Serb population they they would kill or expel them. They said that there was no room for Serbs in Bosanski Brod. They started arresting Serbs and some were committed to home prison, i.e. they were not allowed to leave their homes.

The heard witness was committed to home prison on 3 March 1992, after which Moslem and Croat soldiers visited him every day and threatened him not to leave his house.

In mid April he was drafted and joined a labour brigade whose members were forced to clean the streets and remove roofs from Serbian houses and perform other forms of hard labour.

This went on until 10 July 1992, when he was arrested and taken to the camp situated in the town stadium in Brod.

Immediately after the arrest he was beaten, they put out cigarette butts on his chest and neck, made him eat burning cigarettes, and cut his arm in three different places. One Croat soldier shot him in his leg and lightly wounded his right leg.

In the camp he slept on a concrete floor and had no sheets or blankets. He received food every two or three days and lost 40 kilos in 18 days.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Blazan Kljajic,
2. Ante Opacak,
3. Drago Lepan,
4. Blatancic.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness and medical documentation filed with the Committee under number 584/94-27.

III-075

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Sijekovac near Brod (Bosanski Brod), 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Serb inhabitants were a minority in Sijekovac. Shortly before the outbreak of the war Croat inhabitants had formed a military unit and wore HVO uniforms, while Moslems formed their own army unit and wore the "Green Berets" uniforms.

Members of the two units threatened Serbs. They said that all Serbs from Sijekovac would be killed and that there was no chance for them to live together with Croats and Moslems.

Around 10 March they posted barricades and guards at the entrance of the street where Serbs lived.

They forbade the Serbs to leave that street. Serbs could not even go to the neighbouring streets to buy bread.

They even prevented Serbs from going to work. All that created fear among the Serb population.

Members of the Croat army dug trenches, placed machine guns and mortars with barrels directed towards the Serbian part of the village.

The fear grew from day to day since Moslem and Croat soldiers constantly arrested Serbs. All that was an introduction to the forthcoming events.

On 26 March the Serb part of the village was attacked and a number of Serbs were killed.

After the attack the remaining inhabitants, mostly women and children were taken to the crisis headquarters building. After two days they were taken to the village of Kostres near Derventa and then to Gornji Smrtici near Prnjavor where they remained until the liberation of Sijekovac near Brod - 11 October 1992.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Marko Prkaca, a Croat from Slavonski Brod,
2. Zemir Kovacevic, a Moslem from Sijekovac,
3. Nijaz Causevic, a Moslem from Sijekovac.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness filed with the Committee under number 584/94-4.

NOTE: Supplement to application I-26 and 27.

III-076

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Medjedja, August - November 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: During the attack on the village Brusici on 8 August 1992, Moslem soldiers captured the witness, born in 1924 and her friends K. and A., who were of the same age, and took them to Medjedja and then to Brodari.

With guns pointed at their heads they were forced to enter a tunnel and then they started shooting at them so as to make Serb soldiers who were in the tunnel to surrender. Serbs told them to go back but they were afraid to do so knowing that Moslems were behind their backs with guns pointed at them. Moslem soldiers told them to go on and let Serbs kill them. At one moment Moslems started shooting over the women's heads and Serbs returned fire while the women were in between.

They made them stay there, in front of the tunnel until the evening, after which they locked them up in an cooperative house where they lived in terrible conditions for over 100 days.

They were interrogated and beaten all the time. One Moslem soldier by the name of Gegic beat the witness with a rifle butt and stamped her with his boots until she fainted.

A man called Muharevic beat all the three women with his rifle butt and his boots. He stabbed K. with his knife, grabbed her by her hair and threw her on the floor. He also put his gun into A.'s mouth and broke her teeth.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ekrem Muharemovic, commander of the camp in Medjedja,
2. Alija Gegic, from Medjedja,
3. Avdo Muharemovic, from Medjedja.
3. Haro Anic.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness filed with the Committee under number 440/94-39.

III-077

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Gorazde, April 1994.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: One night in April 1994 around 11:30 p.m., a group of 7 armed Moslem soldiers headed by Jusic broke into the flat of the witnesses in 18 Mose Pijade Street.

They jumped and screamed requesting the tenants to move out immediately, and then postponed it until the morning. Early in the morning Azem Obarcanin and a Pozder from Vranjska mahala with another armed Moslem soldier broke into the flat.

The witnesses ran to some neighbour, and they started shooting at the flat and caused fire.

When the witnesses went to the police for help, they put them in prison to "protect them from angry Moslems". The next day they advised the witnesses to press private charges in court, and Moslems from their residence building stated that they had burnt their flat themselves. In the meantime, Jasko Jusic moved into the flat.

After that, since they remained without a flat, they left Gorazde with the help of UNPROFOR and now live as refugees.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Jasko Jusic, from Hubijer near Gorazde, who was the bodyguard of commander Ramiz Djurakovic,
2. Azem Obarcanin, from Gorazde,
3. Pozder, from Vranjska mahala in Gorazde, son of Nail Pozder.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witnesses filed with the Committee under number 440/94-11 and 440/94-18.

III-078

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Gorazde, May-June 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In May 1992 in Gorazde, Moslems massively armed themselves, Ibro Merkez, the head of the police in Gorazde, organized reserve police forces, gathering Moslem extremists and criminals.

Murat Sabanovic from Visegrad publicly invited Moslems to kill Serbs using a megaphone. Armed Moslems burst into Serb flats, searched them, confiscated valuables, and took Serbs for hearing.

Thus on 18 June 1992 an armed group of Moslems (Azem Obarcanin, Sejo Kanlic, Edin Pita and Celjo, called "Kako"), broke the entrance door, and burst into the building at 18 Mose Pijade Street, looking for Serbs, and opened fire at the flat of S. who ran away through the window from her ground floor flat.

From another flat they took away, hands up in the air, the married couple H., together with P. and R. from the other part of the building.

They told them that they were going to shoot them. They let them go after a couple of hours at the insistence of a Moslem who worked with the police.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ibro Merkez, head of the police in Gorazde, the organizer of the "reserve police forces",
2. Azem Obarcanin, called "Caza", from Gorazde, Vranjska mahala,
3. Sejo Kinlic, from Gorazde, inspector in the municipality,
4. Edin Pita, employee of the "Pobjeda" enterprise in Gorazde,
5. Celjo, called "Kako".

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witnesses filed with the Committee under numbers 440/94-11 and 440/94-17.

III-079

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Gorazde, April 1994.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Around 20 and 21 April 1994 the armed Moslems Ramiz Koso and a Hapko tried to burn the house of the Nedimovic family, which accommodated 50 Serbs and which served as a prison for Serbs. They shot and threatened to kill all of them.

The next morning Hapko took away the husband of the witness under number 440/94-17 from his flat, and since he did not accept to make a statement for the Radio Sarajevo that all Serbs lived well in Gorazde, although his life was at stake, Hapko expelled all the Serbs from the Nedimovic house, lined them up and threatening to kill them all, made Nikola Helet to give the required statement for the radio station, but the circumstances were such that in the end the statement was not given after all.

After that the witness fled to the Serbian side with another 5 Serbs swimming across the Drina river, and now lives as a refugee.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ramiz Koso,
2. "Hapko", a Moslem soldier.

EVIDENCE: Committee, number 440/94.

III-080

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of civilians

PLACE AND TIME: Trebesko brdo near Gorazde, July 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On 14 July the Serbian village of Bucje near Gorazde was attacked, and on that occasion Moslem soldiers captured a number of Serb inhabitants of the village - men, women and children - and took 44 of them to the house of Omer Kulenovic in Trebesko brdo.

There they beat them with fists, legs and rifle butts, took them out one by one, many of them bloodstained, injured, moving with difficulties.

They nailed ears of some of them to a wooden beam.

There they kept them for six days.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ahmet Sejdic, from Visegrad, commander of a Moslem unit.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witnesses filed with the Committee under number 440/94-15.

III-081

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Zenica, July 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On 20 June around 3 a.m., Kahriman, Kapetanovic and Jugic, members of Mosiem-Croat armed formations, broke into the house whose owner is known to the Committee, with residence at 19 Zahida Bukurevica Street threatening to kill his family (wife, daughter-in-law, and two minor grandchildren), confiscated all valuables in the house. Kahriman and Kapetanovic also raped the daughter of the owner threatening him with a gun.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Beca Kahriman, from Zenica,
2. Senad Kapetanovic, from Zenica and
4. Sefik Jugic, from Zenica.

EVIDENCE: Evidence filed under number 173/95-1.

III-082

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Gorazde and Visegrad, April 1992-April 1994.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Moslems persecuted Serb civilians in Gorazde and Visegrad. Moslem soldiers burst into Serb flats, insulted the owners, interrogated them, threatened to kill them and took them to camps. They confiscated their valuables.

They even maltreated women. Thus, when they burst into the flat of the witness in Gorazde, at 28 M. Tita Street, a Moslem soldier threatened to slaughter and shoot her. He searched the flat. On another occasion, when they burst into the flat of S. at 13 Sandzacke brigade Street, an armed Moslem hit the witness with a rifle butt and searched the flat.

At the same time, Moslems would not let Serb civilians leave the town. They held them in Gorazde as hostages.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Hadzo Efendic, president of the Gorazde commune,
2. Ibro Merkez, head of the police in Gorazde,
3. "Kule", a Moslem,
4. Kemal Isic, a Moslem soldier from Visegrad,
5. Ibrahim Susko, a Moslem from Visegrad,
6. Hasan Veletovac.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the withesses filed with the Committee under numbers 440/94-16, 25 and 27.

IV. INHUMAN TREATMENT OF DETAINEES AND PRISONERS OF WAR

IV-129

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of arrested persons - POWs.

PLACE AND TIME: Tarcin, a camp situated in a silo, 4 June 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On 20 May the witnesses, reserve JNA members, were arrested in a barracks and took to Tarcin to a cereal silo turned into a camp for Serbs.

They were the first prisoners. They were accommodated in cell number 1 which was full of wheat that the two of them had to clean. After that many more Serbs were brought to the camp, and in the end there were about 100-110 of them.

On 4 June the prisoners were beaten. Around 10:30 a.m. Hujic, the commander of the camp, ordered the prisoners in cell 1 to be ready for a check-up "because a commission was coming". He also ordered that the cell door should be open. Soon after that about 15 Moslem soldiers came to the cell and started beating the prisoners all over their bodies with laths and rifle butts. The first witness was all bloodstained; he received about 50 blows in the area of the right kidney that has not functioned since.

After that event, the witness was immobile for two months. They took him in a blanket to the commander's office where Cedo Domuz, who had arrested him, could hardly recognize him. He received no medical assistance then, but only later when it was obvious that he was going to die.

Eight soldiers with rifles and nightsticks came to the cell of the witness under number 412/94-12 and started beating the prisoners. The witness was severely beaten on that occasion. It all lasted for half an hour. Screams could be heard from other cells as well.

Twelve soldiers with nightsticks entered cell number 8 in which the witness under number 412/94-14 was, and started beating all the prisoners. One of the soldiers took the witness by the head and threw him against the wall, as a result of which the witness's nose was broken and an eye injured (the consequences were obvious even at the hearing before an investigative judge), and then continued beating him with legs, rifle butts and all other objects at hand. It lasted for 15 minutes.

In cell 7 in which the witness under number 412/94- 13 was, they made K. to spill over himself urine from a can in which the prisoners urinated. The witness states that Moslem soldiers called their leader "Mineralni".

The beating lasted for three hours in the entire camp. After that, soldiers returned to the plateau, and the commander ordered the prisoners to hand over their gold, watches, bracelets, rings and all other valuables that they had on them, which the soldiers who beat them had confiscated.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Becir Hujic, commander of the camp, from Pazarici,
2. Mustafa Kaktic, guard,
3. "Mineralni", head of the Moslem soldiers who beat the prisoners,
4. Enver Dupovac, before the war the commander of the traffic police in Novo Sarajevo,
5. Salko Gosto, police inspector in Hadzici before the war, from Smunjka,
6. Refik Tufo - "Refo", guard, from Duranovici,
7. Suljo Fiso, guard,
8. Hazir Hajruli, guard,
9. Nermin Kalember, called "Buba", guard,
10. Idajet Sahic, guard, from Tarcin,
11. Izet Ramic, guard,
12. Zaim Saric, guard,
13. N. Mesanovic, guard,
14. "Rambo", guard, from Lepenica,
15. "Huske".

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witnesses before an investigative judge filed with the Committee under numbers 412/94- 9, 412/94-11, 412/94-12, 412/94-13 and 412/94-14.

IV-130

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of arrested persons - POWs.

PLACE AND TIME: A camp situated in the atomic shelter of the "Igman" hotel on Igman, February-August 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witnesses were transferred from the camp in Krupa near Pazarici to a prison situated in the atomic shelter of the "Igman" hotel on Igman, together with twenty other Serb prisoners.

Moslems forced the arrested Serbs to dig trenches and other military facilities. They had to do it while beaten and maltreated by guards. Guards kept them in the dug trenches and beat them with rifle butts and shovels, and threatened them with knives.

In the evening, after work, Serbs were beaten every night, usually one by one.

The first witness saw Moslems taking out Jadranko Glavas, a Serb from Tarcin, one day around 10 p.m. in February 1993. They put handcuffs on his hands and took him to a prison in the "Mraziste" hotel, where he was beaten to death.

Moslems especially beat V. and cut half of his right ear with a knife. The witness extended first aid to the victim, whose palms were burnt on a red-hot furnace, his face, body and hands were burnt with cigarettes, his back and his sexual organ were burnt with a red-hot rod. One Moslem told other prisoners that V. received at least 500 blows on his kidneys. Moslems were surprised that he had not died as a result of such a torture.

One day after work, Hodzic, accompanied by two soldiers and one girl entered the room in which prisoners were accommodated, and ordered twenty Serbs to stand against the wall. Then they started beating them with fists and kicked them. They broke off a table leg, with which they beat the prisoners. The second witness received many blows on his back and his kidneys. They continued this practice every day and made prisoners to pray by bowing like Moslems do.

After beating them, Moslems forced them to fight among themselves and perform sexual perversions. The first witness was forced to perform sexual perversions with V.

On one occasion the first witness was forced to put an awl into G.'s anus and then to take it out for R. to lick it.

They made R. eat soap and then drink urine, which he had to do.

Moslems also made arrested Serbs eat cigarette butts, put out their cigarettes on their necks, hands, and other parts of their bodies, and sometimes they even threw lit cigarettes into their clothes.

On one occasion a Moslem beat the first witness with a metal rod and the rifle butt, and hit him at least 50 times on his leg and kidneys, after which the witness could not move for ten days and urinated blood.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-5/S

Prisoners received lunch packages. They made them drink hot spices before lunch and deprived them of water.

The witnesses were returned from Igman to the camp in Tarcin on 1 August. For a while the first witness was spared hard labour because of his heavy injuries and a broken arm.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Zulfikar Alispago, called "Zuka", a Moslem commander, from Sandzak,
2. Redzo Borovina, a unit commander,
3. "Dzems", a Moslem soldier from Zenica,
4. Galip, called "Gala", a Moslem soldier from Zenica,
5. "Koka", from Cajnice,
6-7. Brothers Radeljas, Moslem soldiers from Gacko,
8. An unknown Mujahedin,
9. Greljo, a Moslem soldier from Gacko,
10. Mujo, a Moslem soldier from Nevesinje,
11. Nedzad Hodzic, called "Necko", born on 15 March 1969 in Novi Pazar, of father Kemal,
12. N. Salcin, called "Struja", a Moslem soldier from Gacko,
13. Alen N., a Moslem soldier,
14. "Bota", a Moslem soldier,
15. Djeko N., a Moslem soldier from Gacko,
16. N. Causevic, called "Mesar" (Butcher), a Moslem soldier from Sarajevo,
17. "Deba", a Moslem soldier, drug addict,
18. "Nihad", a guard,
19. Sabina N. from Hadzici.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witnesses filed with the Committee under numbers 412/94-7 and 412/94-5.

IV-131

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of arrested persons - POWs.

PLACE AND TIME: Tarcin, a camp in a silo, 19 June 1992-17 August 1994.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness under number 412/94-6 was detained in a camp for Serbs situated in a silo in Tarcin for over 26 months. The prisoners received only one meal a day composed of five spoonfuls of vegetables and a piece of bread (10 gr.), as a result of which the witness lost twenty eight kilos. On some days they received no food at all. The witness says that they dreamt of a piece of bread.

As a result of starvation, daily beating and hard labour outside the camp, at the end of 1992, the following persons died:

1. Petko Krstic, from the village of Rastenice, near Tarcin, born in 1958,
2. Obren Kapetina, from the village of Osanik, near Pazarici, about 60 years old,
3. Mika Milanovic, from the village of Osanik, near Pazarici, about 55 years old,
4. Vaso Sarenac, from the village of Lokva, near Pazarici, about 70 years old,
5. Bogdan Vujovic,
6. Zdravko Samoukovic.

They all slept on a concrete floor. It was only after the Red Cross interfered that they received blankets and a few palettes to sleep on.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Becir Hujic, the camp commander in Tarcin,
2. Halid Covic, the deputy commander,
3. Nermin Kalember, a guard in the camp,
4. Azir Hajruri, a guard in the camp.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of witnesses before an investigative judge filed with the Committee under numbers 412/94- 6, 412/94-5, 412/94-11, 412/94-12, 412/94-13, 412/94-14 and 412/94-31.

IV-132

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of arrested persons - POWs.

PLACE AND TIME: A camp at Krupa, near Pazarici, 7 January 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: During the witness's imprisonment in the camp for Serbs at Krupa, Moslem soldiers used to take out prisoners from their cells at night and beat them outside.

On 7 January 1993, on Orthodox Christmas, at around 2 a.m., guards Keca and Lihovac called the prisoners S. and M. from cells 1 and 2 to "wish them a merry Christmas", i.e. they beat them until the morning.

When they were returned to their cells the next morning, the witnesses could not recognize them. They were unable to walk, so that the witnesses had to carry them inside the cell. A witness was forced to wash the blood off the two beaten men.

They were beaten so badly that a few days later they were taken for medical treatment.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Sefir Mesanovic, the camp commander at Krupa,
2. Asim Keca, a guard,
3. Lihovac, a guard.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witnesses before an investigative judge filed with the Committee under numbers 412/94- 8, 13 and 12.

best copy available

IV-133

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of arrested persons - POWs.

PLACE AND TIME: The camp in Krupa, near Pazarici, 30 December 1992-18 August 1994.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: While the witness was imprisoned in the camp at Krupa, situated in the former JNA warehouse, prisoners were used to perform hard labour, cut timber, load and unload ammunition and food, as well as for other forms of physical labour. They were sent to cut timber barefoot without much clothes on. The witness had only his socks on whenever he was sent to cut timber, where he used to stay for four to five hours.

For pulling timber Moslems made belts from parachutes in the form of horse harnesses, so that Serbs had to pull timber like horses. They had to do this every day including week-ends and holidays. In the meantime guards would sit around, laugh and shoot.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Serif Mesanovic, the camp commander at Krupa,
2. Suljo Fejzic, a guard in the camp.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness before an investigative judge filed with the Committee under number 412/94- 8.

IV-134

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of arrested persons - POWs.

PLACE AND TIME: Tarcin, a camp in a silo, May-December 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Moslems arrested the witness and took him to a silo in Tarcin, which was turned into a camp for Serbs. He was locked up in cell 1 together with S., B., V., N., L., and P.

Immediately after his arrest a group of twenty Moslems from a Sandzak unit, led by Alispago, came to the camp. Alispago was accompanied by a Moslem woman, called Jasmina, from Sarajevo. Prisoners were ordered to stand up, take off their shoes and stand against the wall. One by one they were beaten with fists, feet, rifle butts, knife handles and other objects. The witness fainted as well as other prisoners. When he regained consciousness he was covered with blood, while another prisoner, Dane Bozic, had broken ribs and his head was bleeding.

Serb prisoners were beaten every day and threatened to be slaughtered since there would be no life for them in a Moslem state.

Prisoners were forced to pray by bowing like Moslems do.

In late July 1992, the witness was transferred to cell 7 where 40 Serbs were accommodated. They slept on bare concrete floor.

Prisoners from cell 7 were not allowed to go to the toilet so that they had to relieve themselves in the cell, which caused infections, which is why the prisoners were transferred to the camp at Krupa near Pazarici.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Becir Hujic, camp commander in Tarcin,
2. Zulfikar Alispago, called "Zuka", Moslem commander, born in Sandzak.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness before an investigative judge filed with the Committee under number 412/94- 5.

IV-135

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of arrested persons - POWs.

PLACE AND TIME: Brod (Bosanski Brod), a camp in the storehouse of the "Beograd" department store in the settlement of Tulek, late June - early July 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Together with about 150 Serbs the witness was transferred from the camp in the village of Polje to this camp.

They slept under eaves with no covers or carpets.

Immediately upon their arrival in the camp they were beaten with baseball bats, rifle butts and sticks. After such beating most of them were unable to move, and other prisoners had to carry them. They had a special way of torture and maltreatment: they would call a prisoner, and two HOS members would then kick him in the ribs from both sides, another two would hit him from the back in the kidneys, while the fifth one who stood in the front, would meet him with a baseball bat with a big "U" (Ustashi) sign engraved on it, which the prisoner had to kiss, after which the fifth person would hit him with that bat.

The witness underwent this treatment twice.

On 5 July, Milas demanded five Serbs to volunteer to be shot. Since no one volunteered, he read out 5 names including the name of the witness. When the five men went out, they were first beaten by Hamzic. After beating them heavily, one of them jumped on the witness's back while he was lying on the floor.

Then they took them across the Sava river to Slavonski Brod in Croatia's territory, put them against the wall of a house, ordered them to lift their arms and told them that they would be shot. Then a soldier approached the witness, put a gun on his temple and pulled the trigger, but only a clicking sound could be heard because the barrel was empty.

After that the five of them were taken to the village of Dragalic, near Okucani, where they were exchanged, and until that time they really thought that they would be shot.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Nihad Hamzic, called "Fric", from the settlement of Omeragici in Derventa,
2. Hangijad Jusanovic, called "Talijan",
3. Ivica Vrdoljak, called "Geza",
4. Almaz Nezirovic, from Derventa,
5. Ivica Milas, from Derventa,
6. Edim Mrkonjic,
7. Nihadam Skelic, called "Skelo", from Derventa.

EVIDENCE: Filed with the Committee under number 438/94-14.

IV-136

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of arrested persons - POWs

PLACE AND TIME: The prison in the atomic shelter of the "Igman" hotel on Igman, 7 February - 28 March 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Together with other Serb prisoners the witness was often forced by Moslems to pray by bowing like Moslems do. This happened when they returned from forced labour. On one occasion when a Moslem soldier made him bow, a present Moslem woman put out a cigarette on his right upper hand.

He saw then the Moslem woman putting out cigarettes on the foreheads and other parts of the bodies of other Serbs who were forced to bow.

As noted by an investigative judge during the hearing, the witness had a visible scar from a cigarette.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Nedzad Hodzic, called "Necko",
2. Sabina N.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness before an investigative judge filed with the Committee under number 412/94- 5.

IV-137

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of arrested persons - POWs

PLACE AND TIME: Kladanj, the Moslem Army Command, November- December 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: After the arrest, the witness, a pensioner, was taken to the Moslem Army Command, to a commander who asked him where he had been captured, how many Serb soldiers there were, who was their commander and similar, and when the witness replied that he did not know, the commander offered him coffee, and when the witness said that he did not drink coffee, the commander said: "This time you will" and handed him coffee. In addition he gave him 2 dl of cognac and ordered him to drink both coffee and cognac. He said to the witness that he had not answered his questions, then gave a sign to the present soldiers who grabbed him and took him to another room (3 x 4 m).

There was nothing in this room except from several boards placed on the floor. There were nails pierced through the boards over their entire surface, 2-2.5 cm high and slightly bent to the side.

Three soldiers took him to the room and made him stand by those boards. They started beating him all over his body with nightsticks. They especially beat him on the head and shoulders.

At one moment the blows made him fall on the boards and the nails pierced his body; when he got up pieces of his tissue remained on the nails.

They continued beating him until he fainted and then spilled water over him.

When he regained consciousness another two Moslem soldier came and continued beating him with nightsticks until he fainted again.

They spilled water over him again, and then a third group came in and inflicted the heaviest injuries on him. He was all bloodstained and swollen. The third group mainly hit him in the legs and thighs, saying that as a Chetnik he should see how the Ustashi beat; namely, in their mutual conversation they called each other "Ustashi".

The witness could not say how long those three groups beat him. He remembered that they had cursed his Serbian and Chetnik mother saying that they would slaughter him.

They mainly beat him at night, and during the day the witness was taken for interrogation.

The witness was placed a solitary confinement. On the third day he was taken out followed by 4 Moslem soldiers some 150 meters away, by some lime trees, where the Moslem soldiers said, cursing his Chetnik mother: " Chetnik, choose the tree on which you will be hanged".

Then they told him that he was still new and that there was enough time for them to hang him.

They took him to the Drinjaca river, pushed his head into the water, and after a while when he started choking they pulled it out. The did this several time and returned him to the Command building and placed him again in the solitary confinement.

They used a welding torch to burn the witness's feet and back. They also pushed needles beneath his nails. Because of that in early 1993, at the order of UNPROFOR, he was transferred to a hospital where he was treated two and a half months after representatives of ICRC had registered him.

Altogether, the witness spent a month in solitary confinement where three groups of Moslem soldiers beat him every night.

During his confinement, the witness dropped from 75 to 35 kilos.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Commander of a Moslem army unit, from Zivnica, which is the only thing the witness knows about him, as well as members of the Moslem armed unit.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witnesses filed with the Committee under numbers 440/94-28 and 197/95.

IV-138

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of arrested persons - POWs.

PLACE AND TIME: Zerovac, between Derventa and Brod (Bosanski Brod), early July 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: About 150 Serbs were transferred from the camp situated in a silo in the village of Polje to the camp in Brod.

They were transferred in a bus and a truck covered by a tarpaulin. There were 78 of them in the truck.

They stopped in Zerovac for three days.

During that time they were not allowed to go out and had to keep their heads leant against the seats, and were not allowed to look around.

They did not permit the tarpaulin to be lifted, or windows to be opened.

Although it was terribly hot, they did not receive food or water for three days.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Stojko Kljucevic, from Komarica near Derventa, the commander of the camp in Polje and others.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness filed with the Committee under number 438/94, as well as the witness under number 584/94.

IV-139

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of arrested persons - POWs

PLACE AND TIME: The camp in Krupa, near Pazarici, 29 December 1992-30 September 1993

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witnesses state that they were transferred together with another 137 prisoners from the camp in a silo in Tarcin to the newly established "Krupa" camp in a military storehouse (No 9), divided into three parts. The witnesses suppose that the Moslem authorities transferred them to Krupa so that the Red Cross could not find out about them.

The prisoners of this camp were taken to forced labour to Koscanja and Ormanja. The first witness was on one occasion in Koscevo for 15 days, digging trenches and dugouts. One day he was beaten by Dajdjic. They also beat V., on whom they stepped.

After that, the commander of the camp banned forced labour for prisoners-reservists.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Serif Mesanovic, the camp commander,
2. "Keco", a guard in the camp,
3. Lihovac, a guard in the camp,
4. Hadjo Dajdjic.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witnesses before an investigative judge, filed with the Committee under numbers 412/94-11 and 412/94-14.

IV-140

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of arrested persons - POW's

PLACE AND TIME: Tarcin, the camp in a silo, 30 September 1993-17 August 1994

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witnesses were prisoners in the Tarcin camp. In early April 1994, during the fighting around Gorazde, the commander of the camp staged the kidnaping of four prisoners: Milan Bratic, Milivoje Colic, Milorad Pandurevic and Toma Glavas. They were taken to a cell where there were no other prisoners, and a group of masked persons, among whom were women, all of them Moslems, was enabled to enter the cell, take out the mentioned persons and do with them whatever they wished.

They took out B., C. and P. from the cell and beat them unconscious, then took them to Pazaric to the police station and kept them there for 5 days. They were returned to the camp, and after five days of recuperation, they were placed again in their original cells.

The witnesses state that in July 1994 the guards Kalember and Saric took out prisoners V., K. and Lj. and beat them because of the escape of the prisoner Ilija Golub.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Becir Hujic, the commander of the camp in Tarcin,
2. Nervin Kalember, called "Buba", a guard in the camp,
3. Zaim Saric, a guard in the camp,
4. Suljo Fiso, a guard in the camp,
5. A group of unknown men and women.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witnesses filed with the Committee under numbers 412/94-11, 412/94-12 and 412/94-13.

IV-141

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of arrested persons - POWs

PLACE AND TIME: Srebrenica, the prison in the police building, September-October 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness was arrested in his house in the village of Podravanje in an attack of the Moslem army and taken to a prison in Srebrenica.

He was placed in a cell (2 x 2.5m) in which there were no beds or covers. In fact, there was no furniture in the cell. They could not lie down, because there were six of them in the cell, and guards kept spilling water on the floor, so that they stood or crouched all the time.

The witness and other Serbs were beaten every day. The witness was beaten with boots, as a result of which his ribs were broken. This was done by Koljevic whose boots, as it occurred to the witness, were specially intended for beating, since they were strengthened with pointed boot legs, and the witness often lost consciousness after beating.

The beating usually started at 10 p.m., and ended at 4 a.m.

The witness was also beaten with electric cables, cords, metal pipes. He particularly had a difficult time when they burnt his hands with cigarettes made of walnut leaves.

On one occasion Koljevic ordered him to strip naked, and burnt his penis with a cigarette. The witness lost consciousness.

Seven of his teeth were knocked out - five in the upper and two in the lower jaw. Apart from Koljevic, he was also beaten by the guards Kemo, Beli and D[illegible]le.

Guards often clogged the toilet, so that the witness and other prisoners had to put their hand in the opening.

Several times they brought women and children from the town to the cell in which the witness was, and they spat on them and insulted them.

They were not allowed to take a bath or to wash their faces ever, and when they asked to go to the toilet, it depended on guards whether they would go or not. If they let them go, they had to go out together, and they were beaten by guards in the corridor. This is why they had to avoid going to the toilet.

They usually received food twice a day - leftovers from what guards ate. Occasionally they received tea with no sugar and a piece of bread of the size of a cigarette package.

As they were not allowed to wash, sometimes they had to take bread with hands on which there were feces from the cleaning of the toilet.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Mirzet Koljevic, head of the police,
2. Naser Oric, commander of the Moslem army in Srebrenica, who beat the witness so hard that his left eye remained damaged as a result of a blow.
3-6. Guards Kemo from Pale near Sarajevo, Beli and Dule from Osmaca near Srebrenica, Cemo from Suceska.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness filed with the Committee under number 378/94-1.

VI-142

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of arrested persons - POWs

PLACE AND TIME: Tuzla, the camp in the Mining Institute, 31 September-10 October 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness's flat was searched several times for arms, which he did not possess. On 31 September four uniformed members of the B-H army searched his flat again and then took him to the museum of the Mining Institute, which was turned into the detention centre for Serbs.

They demanded him to state the names of Chetniks and members of the Serb Democratic Party (SDS) from Tuzla, and when he told them that he did not know, they started beating him. First they hit him with a belt on his head, neck and all over his body, and then they kicked him with their boots on his testicles and other parts of his body.

Later on, a person called Prcic came in and said to the witness: "See what my boys can do to those who refuse to confess". Then he said that he knew that the witness was neither a Chetnik nor a member of the SDS, but that he expected him to state the names of Chetniks and members of the SDS. Prcic gave him ten minutes to write those names on a piece of paper, however, since the witness failed to do so, Prcic ordered the guards to go on beating him. That is when they put a bomb in his mouth and kept it there for ten minutes. When the witness wanted to activate the bomb by biting the safety off, they noticed it, grabbed the bomb from his mouth and damaged one of his teeth, as noted by an investigative judge. Then they cocked a "scorpion" and put it in his mouth while Prcic kept his finger on the trigger, threatening to shoot him if he refused to confess. Four hours later Prcic left the room and ordered his subordinates to finish with the witness, i.e. to make him confess.

They started beating him again for another hour, and then told him that they would take him to a minefield near Tuzla where they would make him walk across the field and then explain that he died while trying to escape.

Then they gave him ten minutes to decide whether he would confess and when he refused to write the names of alleged Chetniks, they continued torturing him, beating him with ropes with lead endings. They put a gun barrel in his mouth, cocked the gun and held a finger on the trigger.

About 2 a.m. they brought two other Serbs whom the witness knew and made them fight. When they thought that they were not hitting each other hard enough they started beating them. The witness stated that they had had to hit one another more than 200 times.

After that, they tied the witness to a chair with his hands tied behind his back, as a result of which his arms turned blue and became very painful. They continued beating him

with a rope with lead endings and a belt, saying that no one who refused to confess survived.

Early in the morning they stopped torturing the witness and ordered him and another two arrested Serbs to wash the hall and the toilet. Then they made him lie face down and started kicking him with their boots.

When a Moslem who was walking down the hall jumped over the witness lying on the floor they told him that there was no way to walk by a Chetnik, so he came back and stepped on the witness's pelvis.

Then they continued beating him throughout the morning until 4 p.m, when another five members of the military police came and beat him again.

After 20 hours of constant beating, the witness was transferred to another prison - in the "Husinjska buna" barracks.

A court expert registered heavy bodily injuries.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ahmed Zaimovic, called "Serija", a high-ranking official of the police in Tuzla,
2. Faruk Prcic, commander of a Moslem army unit, before the war a shipper in Tuzla, about 40 years old,
3. Ramo Kabasi, born in Gnjilane, an ex-boxer, before the war a coach in a boxing club in Tuzla.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness before an investigative judge, documentation issued by Dr. Rastislav Lazarevic, a court expert, and medical documentation, filed with the Committee under number 486/94.

IV-143

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of arrested persons - POWs.

PLACE AND TIME: A camp situated in a military storehouse at Rabic near Derventa, May-June 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witnesses were taken to this camp and accommodated in a room with a concrete, wet floor. They were forced to relieve themselves in that room, and the stench became unbearable.

It was only five days later that they received some food which consisted only of a slice of bread. A 600 gr. loaf was divided into 25 pieces. That was all the food that the prisoners received daily.

The commander of the camp Hamzic allowed members of HOS, HVO, the Green Berets, the Sandzak Unit, and the Handzar Division to beat and maltreat Serb inmates.

They beat them with their feet, fists, rifle butts and sticks.

They made inmates take off their shirts and shoes and beat them on their bare feet and body until they lost consciousness.

Jusanovic especially beat the witness Lazic and broke three of his ribs, damaged his spine and a kidney, and broke his collarbone.

They were not allowed to shave or to have haircuts, so that all of them had lice.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Nihad Hamzic, called "Fric", commander of the camp,
2. Hangijad Jusanovic, called "Talijan",
3. Josko Maras,
4. Ante Krajinovic,
5. Jure Grubisic, called "Gegalo" and "Zmija".

EVIDENCE: Medical documentation and minutes from the hearing of the witness, filed with the Committee under number 438/94-16.

IV-144

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of arrested persons - POWs

PLACE AND TIME: The camp in a silo in the village of Polje near Derventa, mid June 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The commander of the camp who was in the HVO uniform and said that he was from Sibenik, separated the witnesses under number 438/94 and P.

First he took one witness to a room, and his screams could be heard later. Twenty minutes later another witness saw the first witness with the burnt beard and covered in blood. Since he was unconscious, the second and the third witness carried him to the room where they were accommodated.

Then the screams of P. could be heard. He was kept in that room for about half an hour, and when he came out he was all black and blue with burns on his body.

When the second witness was taken into that room, they asked him where he had got his arms, and before he had a chance to answer, they started beating him with their feet and fists and ordered him to bend and kiss "the Bosnian soil". When he bent he felt a strong pain in his back.

Then they ordered him to bend down again, the pain got even worse, and he smelt a burning scent, realizing that his back had been burnt. He fainted. They spilt water on him and when he regained consciousness, he was ordered to stand up and was beaten again.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. An unknown commander of the camp from Sibenik,
2. Pero Vrdoljak, called "Geza",
3. Nihad Hamzic, called "Fric".

EVIDENCE: Medical documentation and statements of the witness filed with the Committee under number 438/94.

IV-145

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of arrested persons - POWs.

PLACE AND TIME: Derventa, the JNA Centre, late April 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: When the witnesses were taken to the JNA centre they saw a large number of Serbs lined up against the wall with their hands up, stripped to the waist and barefoot.

Immediately after being brought there, the witnesses were terribly beaten. About 10 HOS members started beating them with their legs, hands, rifle butts and nightsticks all over their bodies.

The worst among them was a woman under the surname of Kovacevic who hit the witness under number 438/94-14 with a rifle butt in the temples, as a result of which the witness fainted. Then HOS members grabbed him by the hair and threw him through a closed window 3 meters above the ground on the concrete.

Then they took him to a room flooded with water (4-5 cm) thinking that he was dead. The witness regained consciousness only after nine hours.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Azra Kovacevic, from Der enta with residence in Rijeka.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witnesses filed with the Committee under numbers 438/94-14 and 438/94-19.

IV-146

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of arrested persons - POWs

PLACE AND TIME: Derventa, the camp in the former JNA Centre, 26 April-10 May 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: After the arrest, the witness was placed with another 30-40 Serbs in the changing room of the JNA centre.

Immediately upon arrival, four Croat soldiers in HOS uniforms came, told them that they were from Vukovar, and that they killed everyone and burnt everything there, and started hitting them with nightsticks, rifle butts and feet. They beat all the imprisoned Serbs until they fainted.

They were beaten every day by HOS members and it was especially difficult on 6 May when they cut the witness's throat threatening to slaughter him.

Prisoners received food for the first time after 5 days spent in the camp.

They tortured them in many ways, including by giving them two candles each which they had to hold lit, threatening to kill everyone whose candle went out. While holding the candles, prisoners were beaten.

The witness fell because he could not stand it any longer, and his candle went out. Then a HOS member took out a knife and when the witness thought that he was going to die, the HOS member changed his mind.

A HOS member grabbed the witness strongly by his throat and tried to pull out his Adam's apple. The witness started choking, and a doctor who was also a prisoner in the camp saved him by pushing his Adam's apple back into place.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Milos Mario, of father Franjo and mother Kata, born in Derventa, and other HOS members.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness and medical documentation, filed with the Committee under number 438/94-11.

IV-147

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of arrested persons - POWs.

PLACE AND TIME: Sarajevo, 2-3 May 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness, a civilian employee in the then JNA, under number 686/94-1 went to the JNA centre to transport an injured JNA member in a vehicle with a visible red cross sign, when machine gun fire was opened on the vehicle, on which occasion several soldiers were wounded and killed, while the witness himself was captured.

Immediately they firmly tied handcuffs on his hands so that his left arm paralyzed. They took him to the town hall, mercilessly beating him with a rifle butt on his neck and back, on their way to the town hall. After that they took him to the republican Ministry of the Interior where "Vikic's special units members" beat him hitting his head against the wall, so that he was covered with blood.

Then they searched him and found 2.400 DM on him which they confiscated.

From there they took him to the B-H territorial defense headquarters, where he was met by Vehbija Karic, the then JNA colonel, who ordered his soldiers to take off the handcuffs, and told him to wash his face and remove the traces of blood. They told him that he was going to be on TV, gave him a text that he was supposed to read in front of the cameras, after which he would be released. They said that if he refused to make that statement they would continue torturing him.

He had to say the following in front of the cameras:
- that JNA members opened fire first on "Vikic's special units",
- that JNA was arming the Chetniks,
- that snipers opened fire from the military hospital at civilians in Marin dvor,
- that JNA soldiers shot at the "UNIS" building, where the Moslem headquarters was,
- that there were 20 snipers in the military hospital.

That night the witness refused to obey that order. Again they threatened that if he did not obey he would be killed.

The rest of the night he spent on the staircase. He was all wet, without clothes and shoes and was very cold. They kept insisting that he had to repeat what he had been ordered to in front of the TV cameras and that they would continue torturing him if he failed to do so.

The witness tried in vein to point out that he was only a driver of the ambulance, that he had lived in Sarajevo for 40 years and that he was in no way related to the Chetniks.

On 3 May around 11 a.m. police officers took him to Colonel Karic to the third floor of the territorial defense building, and the witness had to repeat what he had been ordered to say in front of the TV cameras.

After the recording, they interrogated him again, provoked and insulted him, and after two hours they took him nearby the military hospital and threw him out of the car. He was received in the hospital for medical treatment.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Vehbija Karic, former JNA colonel.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness filed with the Committee under number 686/94-1.

IV-148

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of arrested persons - POW's

PLACE AND TIME: The village of Bjelovscina, near Konjic, 21 May 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: After the arrest, Moslem and Croatian soldiers took the witness to his house. On the way there they beat him, and continued doing so in his house, where many other Serbs were kept, including women and children. They beat him so hard that he fainted.

Among others, Safija Alagic and Dika Ramic took part in the torture. The two women ordered the witness, who was 60 years old, to take off all his clothes and then squeezed his sexual organ with thongs. They told him that they would cut his sexual organ off, and brought a razor blade, threatening him with it.

They did all that in front of many witnesses from his village.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Safija Alagic,
2. Dika Ramic.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness filed with the Committee under number 412/94-15/1.

IV-149

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of arrested persons - POWs

PLACE AND TIME: A camp at Celevici, near Konjic, 23 May-13 August 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: After being arrested in his village and tortured for two days, the witness was taken together with other Serbs to Celebici, where a former military warehouse was turned into a camp for Serbs.

First he was placed in the so-called "22" and then to "6 Hangar" (an amber). The camp authorities, guards, and people who were brought in from outside the camp beat the prisoners every night. During the day they often entered the amber and beat all prisoners. In the evening they took prisoners out one by one and tortured them an hour each.

The witness was beaten a number of times in the amber, while he was taken out in front of the amber twice in the evening and tortured. They beat him with wooden sticks, boots, as well as with various objects.

The witness especially remembers the mass beating that took place after the visit of an ICRC delegation.

In addition to beating, the authorities resorted to other forms of torture. For example, a person called "Landzo" took the witness out of the amber and spilt gasoline on his legs and put his right leg on fire. The witness sustained heavy burns and scars which were still visible at the hearing before an investigative judge.

Delic and Landzo took the witness twice out of the amber and made him eat grass like animals do.

On another occasion Delic and Landzo tortured him for three hours by putting a gas mask over his face, and preventing air inflow, as a result of which he started choking and fainted. While he was choking they beat him with their boots and other objects.

Food given to inmates was insufficient and on some days they received no food at all. Even water was rationed. There was no hygiene, and instead of toilets they had to relieve themselves in the amber where they slept.

In addition to all this, the camp authorities forced prisoners to sing Moslem songs for hours and memorize the Koran.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Hazim Delic, deputy commander,
2. Esad Landzo, called "Zenga", a camp guard,
3. Adem Cosic, a camp guard.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness filed with the Committee under number 412/94-15/1.

IV-150

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of arrested persons - POWs.

PLACE AND TIME: The camp at Celebici, near Konjic, 23 May-13 August 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: During his imprisonment in the camp for Serbs in Celebici, the witness saw when Landzo wrapped a slow-burning wick around the sexual organs of three inmates, spread it between their legs to their anuses and put it on fire.

The victims were in terrible pain and screamed.

They sustained heavy burns and were in terrible pain for days.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Zdravko Mucic, called "Pavao", the camp commander in Celebici,
2. Esad Landzo, called "Zenga", a camp guard.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness before an investigative judge filed with the Committee under number 412/94- 15/1.

IV-151

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POW's

PLACE AND TIME: The camp at the Elementary School in the village of Poljare near Derventa, end of May - end of June 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The camp commander, Lipovac, took daily one of the Serbs to a separate room and upon return it was noticeable that he had been beaten and covered with blood

During the daytime he used to take out the detainees and tie them to the barbed wire fence around the camp and then beat them with his feet, hands and a baton.

The witness was taken out and beaten by him four times during his stay in the camp.

The witness had his worst experience on July 11 when Lipovac took him out around 10:00 p.m., kicked him on the mouth, knocked out two of his upper front teeth and disjointed his two lower teeth.

On Lipovac's order, one of the policemen heated the wire 2-3 mm thick and scorched the witness's bare back which has left visible scars.

During a beating, the witness's forearm bone was broken.

The detainees were subjected to electric shocks by having a wire tied to their genitals.

Apart from that, Lipovac used to let Croatian soldiers into the camp to beat the detainees regularly.

Throughout the whole period, the inmates received only one meal every other day which consisted of a small can and a slice of bread.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Damir Lipovac, camp commander, born in 1969 in the village of Polje, the commune of Derventa, father's name Ante,

2. Luka Lisko from the village of Donji Susnjari, the commune of Derventa.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness on October 18, 1992 filed with the Committee under No. 438/94-15.

IV-152

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POW's

PLACE AND TIME: The camp at JNA Club in Derventa, end of April 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Upon arrival in the camp, the witness and N. were singled out and told that they would both be sent as Chetniks down the Sava river to Milosevic and to Serbia.

After that, four members of Croatian Armed Forces (HOS) started to beat them with their feet and hands on various parts of the body. When the witness fell down they jumped and stamped on him, after which he fainted. They did the same to N.

Later on came another group of HOS members who started to beat the detainees with their feet, hands, butts and ropes.

The beating lasted for 3-4 hours, whereby the members of HOS were relieved by others in the course of the beating.

Eventually came Azra Kovacevic with a bandage around her right arm and a metal object tucked underneath so that as soon as she struck a prisoner with her arm he would lose his balance and fall down.

She knocked down the witness in the above described manner.

At the time of admission, all the detainees were searched and those on whom the Yugoslav banknotes were found had to eat them, which applied to the witness too, and those who had Deutch Marks and other foreign currency and similar valuables were deprived of them.

The detainees were also ordered to lie down and open their mouths and then each of them had a handful of salt poured into their mouths.

After having been beaten, the witness was placed in a basement on a concrete floor covered with 5-6 cm thick layer of water. There he spent two days and two nights.

When those who had been called over came back, they were beyond recognition for being disfigured and covered with blood all over.

During the two days that the witness spent in the camp, he was denied both food and water.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Azra Kovacevic from Derventa,
2. N. Gavran from Zagreb, commander of a Croatian unit.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness before an investigative judge, filed with the Committee under No. 438/94-16.

IV-153

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POW's

PLACE AND TIME: Rabic near Derventa, the camp in the underground premises of the military warehouse, May - June 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: During the stated period, between 120 and 150 Serbs were detained in the camp.

The food was very bad. They sometimes received two loaves of bread, and sometimes 4-5 loaves to be distributed among 120-150 detainees.

Frequently they were punished by being denied food for three days in a row.

On May 6th, the Orthodox holiday of Djurdjevdan, they were given only one hot pepper and a glass of water each.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Mihad Hamzic, called "Fritz", the camp commander

EVIDENCE: The deposition of the witness before an investigative judge, filed with the Committee under No. 438/94-2.

IV-154

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POW's

PLACE AND TIME: The camp in the "Beograd" Department Store warehouse in the suburb of Brod (Bosanski Brod) called Tulek, the first half of July 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: During his stay in the camp, the witness was taken every day to a rather small room, most often at night, where he was beaten with baseball bats, pieces of wood, feet and hands. The beating would last until he would lose consciousness and then returned among other inmates.

The witness stayed in the camp till July 14, 1992 when he was exchanged.

Two days before the exchange, during night-time, he was taken out from his room and then he heard one of the guards say: "This one will be exchanged on July 14. You know very well in what condition he is supposed to go home, therefore you have to beat him so badly that he will die after two months' time".

After that he was ushered into the torture-room and beaten up. The witness has no notion of how long the beating lasted; he only knows that sometime in the process he heard the words: "This one is finished", whereafter they poured water over him and carried him back to the camp. He was unable to walk.

The exchange was performed with the assistance of other inmates who carried him over.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Stojko Kljucevic, the camp commander
2. Nihad Skelic, called "Skelo".

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness on October 24th, 1994, filed with the Committee under No. 438/94-29, together with the medical evidence.

IV-155

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POW's

PLACE AND TIME: The village of Zeravac near Brod (Bosanski Brod), July 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: At the beginning of July, the witness was brought to the camp established in the warehouse of the "Beograd" Department Store in Tulek, the suburb of Brod, wherefrom he was taken, together with other inmates, to dig trenches where he was exposed to combat operations.

While digging the trenches on July 5, he was wounded in his left lower leg and his right upper leg. The wounds were caused by an exploded grenade. He was first taken to the hospital in Bosanski Brod and then across the river Sava to the territory of Croatia, i.e. to the hospital in Slavonski Brod where he was operated on.

Apart from the witness, also wounded during the trench digging in the village of Zeravac were C.Dj. and A.

Although completely unable to move, he and another two injured persons were transferred back to the Tulek camp. He spent 10 days in a separate room inside the camp and then was returned among other inmates where he stayed until the exchange on August 19.

Before the above mentioned wounding, the Serbs from the camp were taken to the front line and thrust forward as a live shield against the Serbian positions. On such occasions, the Croatian soldiers would call out towards the Serbian soldiers, with abusive words about their Chetnik mothers, saying "Come on, shoot now!"

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Stojko Kljucevic, the Tulek camp commander

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witnesses, filed with the Committee under Nos 438/94-23, 438/94-24 and 438/94-9.

IV-156

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POW's

PLACE AND TIME: The camp in the village of Polje near Derventa, the second half of June 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: This camp was surrounded by barbed wire fence with sentry towers and guard dogs.

The detained Serbs were forced to stand for hours by the wall with their hands up behind their necks. They were also forced to sing Ustashi songs all day long. The detainees were often beaten.

Besides, they used to heat iron tongs and burn the detained Serbs on various parts of the body. They used to clamp their noses with the tongs and make burns on their backs.

The witness, who is a doctor, and his colleague S. were compelled by one of the soldiers to eat grass which he had brought in a bundle and then he ordered them to crawl back to their room in the camp.

The witness wore glasses which the camp commander ordered him first to break, which he had to obey, and then to pick up the pieces and put them in his pocket.

They were also forced to kiss the boots of the Croatian soldiers and the picture of Ante Pavelic.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Unidentified camp commander, originally from Sibenik

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness before an investigative judge, filed with the Committee under No. 438/94-18.

IV-157

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POW's

PLACE AND TIME: The Rabic camp near Derventa, the second half of May - June 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Upon arrival in the camp, they were given uniforms of the former JNA (Yugoslav People's Army), and then had them photographed as Chetniks, although they were all civilian detainees from Derventa.

The witness, Saran, together with 30 other Serbs, was put into one of the camp rooms with concrete floor covered with water. They had to lie on the floor and do their needs on the other side of the room since they were not allowed to use the toilet outside the room.

This camp was frequented by the members of the Croatian Defence Council (HVO) and "green berets" who used to beat the detained Serbs with firearms butts, sticks and other objects.

Being a doctor, on a few occasions the witness Saran was given some bandages by the guards with a request to provide medical aid to the injured Serbs. Thus, he had dressed the wounds on the head of M. from Derventa, of T. whose arm was broken, and helped some others who had burns on their bodies.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Nihad Hamzic, called "Fritz", the camp commander,
2. Camil

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witnesses, filed with the Committee under Nos 438/94-18, 438/94-25 and 438/94-27.

IV-158

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POW's

PLACE AND TIME: Slavonski Brod, Military Police prison, end of May - beginning of June 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness was transferred from the prison in Derventa, the territory of the former Bosnia-Herzegovina, across the Sava to a prison in Slavonski Brod in Croatia where he was kept for 8 days.

Upon arrival, 10-12 policemen beat him all over the body with their batons, feet and fists, whereafter he was subjected to interrogation. He was requested to tell them the location of the Communications Center, which was unbeknown to him, and being unable to provide the required information, he was taken from the Military prison to a deserted place on the Sava river bank outside of town where he was ordered to kneel down with his hands tied. They put a pistol against his head, fired shots from it saying that they would not ask him any more questions, but kill him instead.

With a pistol against his temple, they asked him again to confess, after which they brought him back to the same prison where he spent another 8 days suffering torture and similar mistreatment every day.

He was beaten until he would faint, threatened that his throat would be slit and eventually was returned to Derventa, the territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina, tied up in a trunk of "Golf" passenger car.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Authorities in Slavonski Brod.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness filed with the Committee under No 438/94-10.

IV-159

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POW's

PLACE AND TIME: The Rabic camp near Derventa, mid-May - mid-July 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Immediately after the arrival in the camp where about 130 Serbs were kept, the Croatian soldiers started to beat them using their feet, hands, butts and other objects.

They also stabbed them with knives so that the witness had slashes on his left upper arm and his face.

The witness was interrogated only once when he was asked to reveal the hiding place of weapons and was told to bring his wife and a child as a guarantee while he went home to fetch DM 50,000 with a claim that he would be released afterwards.

The witness refuted to comply, so they continued to beat him every day.

He stayed in the camp for two months during which time he had to sleep on bare concrete.

Every third or fourth day they received a loaf of bread to be divided among 30 men and a spoonful or two each of some cooked food.

The witness was ordered on several occasions to kneel down and had a knife against his throat feigning it would be cut.

A Croatian soldier had once ordered him to kneel and gave him a gun requesting him to kill himself. The witness actually placed the barrel on his temple and pulled the trigger. But the gun only clicked for it was unloaded.

One night the witness and another detainee were taken out of the prison, covered with a blanket and brought to a building where the Croatian soldiers beat them until they would lose consciousness and requested them to confess they were Chetniks.

After that, they were given a pencil and paper and asked to write down that they were Chetniks, which they refused and were then thrown down on the floor, stamped on and beaten with feet and hands.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Nihad Hamzic, called "Fritz",
2. Hangijad Juhanovic, called "Talijan",

3. Zijad Jusufbegovic, called "Zijo"

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness filed with the Committee under No 438/94-3, as well as the medical record (D-3).

NOTE: The finding and the opinion of a medical expert is given in Annex 2 2

IV - 160

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of arrested persons POWs

PLACE AND TIME: Kerestinec Camp in the vicinity of Zagreb, March 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness, a POW, a member of the former Yugoslav People's Army, has been brought to this camp where he was immediately exposed to harassment and beatings.

He was particularly tortured in the so called "black room" with walls painted black. In the middle of this room there were a chair and a table on top of which there was a device with a source of electric current.

There was a fixed bar on the wall.

The witness was once tied to the bar by his hands for 12 hours at a time, unable to touch the floor with his feet while the prison guards were beating him with baseball bats and wet towels tied in knots. He repeatedly lost consciousness. After being revived, he was exposed to electricity and fainted again.

He was forced to stand with his legs apart so they could kick him in the testicles.

The witness was exposed to daily tortures and maltreatment. The Serb volunteers were fiercely tortured in particular. The witness was present when they were cutting off their fingers and forced them to eat them.

They used to bring in the Serb women they raped. The rapes were daily occurrences. One woman had her nipples cut off and made to eat them.

Once a Serb woman was brought in and the witness was forced to copulate with her.

On another occasion, the witness was taken with a group of Serb volunteer reservists and were lined up against the wall. Then they brought in women and told them to take off their clothes. The men were then ordered to collectively masturbate standing up and threatened that the last two to climax would be taken to the "black room" and tortured.

They also organized the so called "Games without frontiers" forcing the prisoners to run holding a ladle of hot water over their heads which spilled over their faces.

As a consequence, the witness had suffered serious consequences and is an 80 per cent invalid.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS

1. Klaric, commander of the camp
2. Zivec Zeljko
3. Viktor, the guard
4. Zeljko, the guard

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness filed with the Committee under No. 622/94.

IV-161

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POW's

PLACE AND TIME: Derventa, end of April 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Following the seizure of the part of Derventa named Cardak, the inhabitants of Serbian nationality were constantly arrested and taken to the camp located in the former JNA Club where, apart from beatings, they were subjected to various forms of humiliation.

Thus, they put a rope knot into the witness's mouth, ordered him to clench his teeth and then a Croatian soldier led him as a dog on all fours through the rooms, whereas the other two rode on his back. He had to walk in this manner on the broken glass scattered over the floor of one of the rooms.

The detainees had to crawl naked on the floor or walk barefoot around the above mentioned room and therefore suffered cuts.

Besides, the detainees had salt poured into their mouths and on their wounds which caused terrible pain and thirst since they were not given any water to drink.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Azra Kovacevic,
2. Zoran Topic,
3. Jure Gegalo,
4. Drago Cavarusic,
5. Branislav Beslic, called "Krnja".

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness filed with the Committee under Nos 438/94-6, 438/94-4 and 584/94-18.

IV-162

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POW's

PLACE AND TIME: Derventa, the camp located in the former JNA Club, end of May - June 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: After being brought to the JNA Club, the witness was ordered to stretch his arms and the Cavalics and Vrabat hit him on the palms for as long as he could keep his hands straight. Then came Coluka who also hit him on the hands and when he no longer could keep them straight he was ordered to put his hands on the table with his palms down. Then they beat him on the hands with a baton.

This caused a fracture of his left hand finger and his right hand wrist.

Thereafter he was ordered to take off his shoes and clothes to the waist and then they started hitting him on the head with a baton. Afterwards he was ordered to lie on the floor with face down and then they kicked him and hit him with their hands and batons all over his body. This particularly involved bastinadoing. They also jumped on his chest and inflicted severe blows on his kidneys.

They also put out cigarettes all over his body.

The beating lasted for about five hours during which time the witness fainted several times.

He was splashed with water in order to regain consciousness.

Since he was unable to walk, the jailer Ivankovic pulled him by the hair down the stairs into the basement where he was locked in a windowless room.

The following day he was visited by a doctor who, after seeing the looks of him, said: "Listen here, this man is about to die. Take him to the center where he will be provided medical aid", and to this the guard replied as follows: "He is a Serb and there are no doctors for him."

INDICATIONS ON PERPETRATOR:

1. Zeljko Pudic, Chief of Police of Derventa,
2. Marko Coluka from Modrac near Derventa,
3. Saja Cavalic,
4. Esad Cavalic,
5. Zoran Ivankovic, called "Macak",
6. Azra Kovacevic,
7. Zeljko Vrbat.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness filed with the Committee under No. 438/94-7

IV-163

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POW's

PLACE AND TIME: Derventa, the camp in the former JNA Club, end of April 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The police headquarters of HVO and the prison were located on the premises of the JNA Club. After the witness had been detained, he was requested to hand over the weapons and a radio transmitter which he did not possess, and then he was ordered to strip to the waist. They started to beat him all over his body. He had received most of the blows on the head which caused the fracture of his nose bones and upper jaw and he lost an upper tooth.

He was forced to drink gasoline and then gasoline was poured over his hands and ignited leaving scars on his right hand.

The witness had fainted and regained consciousness in a hospital in Derventa where he was institutionalized until June 16, during which time he received infusion.

The witness is a journalist by profession and believes that he was placed in a hospital thanks to an intervention of one of his friends.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Azra Kovacevic,
2. Hrvoje Antunovic, called "Mornar",
3. Marko Coluka, head of Derventa police dept.,
4. Zeljko Pudic, Chief of Police, father's name Jure.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness filed with the Committee under No. 438/94-9.

IV-164

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POW's

PLACE AND TIME: Dubrovnik, mid-September 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness was taken prisoner on September 12 as a member of the Herzegovinian Corps of the Republic of Srpska Army by members of the Croatian Army ZNG. On the same day he was taken to the prison in Dubrovnik located in the basement of the "Ekscelzior" Hotel, to the ZNG Headquarters, were he was beaten.

After a seven-days' interrogation he was transferred to Split by truck.

Immediately upon departure from Dubrovnik, Mato handcuffed him on the back and ordered him to sit on the floor of the truck and spread his legs, hit him several time on the testicles and then stepped on them saying that he wants him "to lose his balls so that he would not be able to have intercourse with women." The witness suffered dreadful pain, fainted several times and was unaware of what was happening to him. He regained consciousness only upon arrival in the Split hospital.

This was how the witness lost his right testicle.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Mato N., before the outbreak of war used to be a truck driver and lived in Gruda near Dubrovnik, aged 28-30, about 180 cm tall.

EVIDENCE: The medical records and minutes from the hearing of the witness before an investigative judge of the Belgrade District Court, filed with the Committee under No. 502/94, as well as expert opinions of Prof. Dr. D. Dunjic, a forensic specialist, Asst. Prof. Dr. B. Aleksandric, a forensic specialist and a head of department and Dr. J. Puric-Pejakovic, a neuropsychiatric specialist.

1. It may be concluded that the above injuries on the testicles were inflicted by a direct brandishing motion of a blunt-ended object (e.g. treading underfoot with army boots, kicking, etc.) Severe injuries which require a surgical removal of a testicle ("semicastration") cause extremely severe pain at the time of infliction which in its turn may provoke a neurogenic shock and a loss of consciousness. That is why such serious injuries of a testicle are considered as severe and life- threatening bodily harm.

2. The scars discovered on the witness's lower legs (described under item 3 of the findings) developed on the spots where injuries had been inflicted and judging by their appearance and the anamnesis details it is possible that they have developed from the lacerations inflicted by a direct brandishing motion of a blunt-ended object (including treading on, kicking with a boot, hitting with a rifle butt or a truncheon, etc.).

3. The bone scars discovered on the witness's III, IV, V, VI and VII ribs along the right-hand line developed on the fracture points of the ribs, without dislocation. These fractures were caused by at least one direct brandishing motion of a broad blunt-ended object (such as kicking with a foot or a boot, hitting with a rifle butt, etc.) and these fractures in themselves represented a severe bodily harm at the time of their infliction.

4. The bone scars discovered on the witness's V and VI ribs along the right-hand line developed on the fracture points of the ribs, without dislocation. These fractures were caused by at least one direct brandishing motion of a blunt-ended object (such as fist, knee, foot, kicking with a boot, hitting with a rifle butt, etc.) and these fractures in themselves represented a minor bodily harm at the time of their infliction.

5. The bone scars discovered on the witness's VI and VII ribs along the left-hand line developed on the fracture points of the ribs, with a considerable dislocation. These fractures were caused by at least one direct brandishing motion of a broad blunt- ended object (such as fist, knee, foot, kicking with a boot, hitting with a rifle butt, etc.) and these fractures in themselves represented a severe bodily harm at the time of their infliction.

6. As a consequence of traumatic experiences during detention, a post-traumatic stress disturbance has developed accompanied with feelings of anxiety and depression and suicidal thoughts. The medical team strongly advised that he be committed for psychiatric treatment.

IV-165

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POW's

PLACE AND TIME: Gradacac, the camp at the Secondary School, end of October 1992 - July 1993

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: By the end of October 1992, the witness was taken prisoner as a member of the Republic of Srpska Army and brought to the camp at the Secondary School in Gradacac.

There he was subjected to interrogation and beating. Huskic burned his beard with a lighter, slashed his neck and a vein on his right forearm with a knife and then he licked his own blood.

Huskic forced him to stand on his head and then beat him on the heel of his right foot until it went numb. After that he burned his heel with a lighter.

The witness spent 8 days in the camp during which time he refrained from eating because everyone who dared to go to the toilet was beaten by the policemen.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Roka Huskic, father's name Husein, from Gradacac,
2. Isak Imsirevic,
3. Anton Ciga, called "Ciganin".

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness filed with the Committee under No. 339/94-19, as well as the medical records.

IV-166

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POW's

PLACE AND TIME: Sarajevo, the camp in the basement of "Borsalino" Cafe on 2, Alipasino naselje Street, end of June - beginning of July 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Apart from men, a few Serbian women, both younger and older, were detained in the cafe basement.

During interrogation of the witness, Glavoguz ordered two younger women to suck his penis.

Other women, particularly young ones, were taken out during night-time and upon return they wept saying that they had been raped.

A girl of about 16-17, whose name was quoted by the witness, was particularly often taken out. Her parents were also detained in the above prison. She was taken out almost every night and whenever she came back she cried saying that she had been raped by several Juka Prazina's policemen.

Groups of Prazina's policemen used to come every night and beat up all the detainees in the prison.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Senad Glavoguz and other members of Juka Prazina's unit.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness filed with the Committee under No. 339/94-15.

IV-167

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of arrested persons- POWs

PLACE AND TIME: Sarajevo, end of June - beginning of July 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness's apartment at Bratstva i jedinstva street in Sarajevo, as well as other Serbs' apartments in the building were searched 5-6 times, whereas the Croats' and Muslims' apartments were not. The Muslim militia arrested the witness and his 27 year-old son on 21 July and took them to the police station in Novo Sarajevo where they were interrogated by the son of Zdenko Skoko. The witness was accused of assisting the Serb artillery to pound Sarajevo. The witness was called "chetnik" and they cursed his "chetnik" mother and beat him for 2-3 hours.

After the hearing, the witness was taken to the headquarters of Juka Prazina in Hasana Brkica Street. When the guard asked Prazina what to do with the witness and his son, he said "Go shoot them". However, they were taken to Prazina's prison in the "Barselino" Cafe in 2 Alipasino naselje Street.

They were taken to a room where three men immediately started to beat them with bats. The witness immediately fell on the floor and heard the screams of his son who was beaten in an adjacent room. After approximately two hours, the witness was given a piece of paper and asked to confess that he gave directions to the Serb artillery where to shell Sarajevo. Since the witness was unable to write, one of the policemen wrote something down.

After that, the witness and his son were taken to a room with other fifty men who were also beaten.

Every day they were taken out and beaten. The witness suffered three broken ribs and other injuries.

After ten days, Prazina ordered them to come out of the cellar and lined them up in the front of the building. Then he said to the witness:"What shall I do with you and your son? Would you like to join the Serbs in the hills or shall I let you go home?" The witness pleaded with him to let them go home and Prazina complied.

After coming home, his Croat friends informed him that more trouble was in store and the witness fled Sarajevo and now lives in the territory of Republic of Srpska as a refugee.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING THE PERPETRATOR:

1. Prazina Juka
2. Glavoguz Senad, member of Prazina's unit

EVIDENCE: The minutes from the witness's hearing, filed with the Committee under No. 339/94-15.

IV-168

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POW's

PLACE AND TIME: Slavonski Brod, the camp in Dusan Bardak's tavern, July 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: During his detention in the camp at the town stadium in Brod, the territory of former Bosnia-Herzegovina, Pero Tomic took the witness to Slavonski Brod, the territory of Croatia, to the house of Dusan Bardak of Serbian nationality who had abandoned it, where Tomic established a camp in the basement for about 50-60 Serbs.

Upon arrival he was taken to the "torture room" where Tomic, Cindric and a boxer called "Lojna" awaited him. All three of them started to kick him and beat him with their hands all over the body until he fell down and then they started to stamp on him which resulted in fractures of his ribs, his breast- bone and his jaw.

They particularly hit him on his fingers and if he fainted they poured water upon him and resumed the beating. This lasted the whole night and the following morning he was shifted back to Brod.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Pero Tomic from Brod,
2. Cindric,
3. "Lojna", a boxer.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness filed with the Committee under No. 584/94-26.

IV-169

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POW's

PLACE AND TIME: Zagreb, the Kerestinec camp, mid-August 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness was arrested at his work place in Zagreb When he was brought to Kerestinec he had to take off his civilian clothes and put on a uniform of the former JNA with the "RZ" sign on his back - "POW" (prisoner of war).

The witness was put into a room sized 10 x 5 m together with another 51 prisoners.

At noon-time they were forced to line-up and stand attention for hours in the sunshine and oppressive heat which caused many a man to faint.

Once a TV crew was brought and the witness was requested to give a statement confirming that the accommodation was good and since the witness did not want to give any statement at all, the camp commander resented it and that same night a guard took him for an alleged medical examination because he had been beaten during lunch-time.

He was handcuffed and blindfolded in the corridor, beaten along the way and then driven in a jeep to a a meadow where they staged a shooting by discussing among themselves whether he should be shot in the back or in the face. After that they reloaded their guns and a shot was heard. Then they talked about whether they should throw him into the Sava.

He was beaten on way back to the camp, put into another room and the following morning was in such pain that he could not get up.

The International Red Cross team came the same morning. In order to prevent them from seeing him, he was taken to a hangar and returned only after the Red Cross team had finished their rounds. Also removed from the camp at the time was a large group of the Serb detainees who had been taken away to Karlovac to forced labour.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Josip Kljaic, warden,
2. Mato Matanovic, camp commander.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness before an investigative judge, filed with the Committee under No. 570/94.

IV-170

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POW's

PLACE AND TIME: The camp in Celebici, a former JNA warehouse near Konjic, May 28 - December 11, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: During an attack of the joint Moslem-Croatian armed forces on the village of Bradina, the witness and another 11 villagers tried to break out from the encirclement towards the mountain of Bjelasnica, but were ambushed by the above mentioned forces and taken p isoners on May 28, 1992. Since that time until their detention in the camp in Celebici, and during the whole time he spent in the camp - till December 11, 1992, the witness and the rest of the detainees were exposed to abominable torturing, beating, mistreatment, starvation and humiliation which a number of prisoners did not survive.

At the time of arrest, the members of the Moslem- Croatian forces robbed them of all the valuables they had on them and then frantically beat them with batons, butts, hands, feet and feigned the execution by firing squad all along the way to the camp. The outcome of the beating was that the witness's nose-bone and two left ribs were broken and he saw that Dj. was being stabbed in the neck with a knife so that he hardly managed to survive.

Upon arrival in the camp in Celebici, they first had to go between two rows of guards who were striking them with iron bars and pipes, truncheons, sticks and other objects, whereafter they were put into a tin hangar No. 6. The guards continued to beat them daily inflicting serious injuries on them, to burn parts of their bodies, to sexually abuse them, to commit murders with weapons or physical punishment, to put a red-hot knife into their mouths and ears, etc.

The living conditions in the camp (accommodation, food, hygiene and alike) were far below human dignity.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Zdravko Mucic, called "Pavao", a Croat married to a Moslem woman, the warden, used to be employed before the war at "Igman" Co. from Konjic,

2. Hazim Delic, aged about 35, a car mechanic from Konjic, camp commander in charge of hangars Nos. 6 and 9, considered to be the most responsible for the camp kililngs, according to the witness,

3. Omer Landza, called "Zenga", a guard,

4. Zajko Camdzic, born in Posavina, a guard,

5. Esad Macic, called "Makaron", from Konjic, a guard,

6. Esad Lapo, from Celebici, aged about 50, a guard,

7. Nermin, second name unknown, called "Crni", from Modrica, a guard,

8. Kemal, second name unknown, from Konjic, a guard,

9. Padalovic, first name unknown, from Butrovic polje near Konjic, a guard,

10. Djazic, first name unknown, from Spiljani near Konjic, a Moslem guard, before the war used to work as a driver for Water Utility Company in Konjic,

11. Salko, second name unknown, from Konjic, a guard,

12. Prevljak, first name unknown, called "Kravar", a guard, the most zealous in physical punishments,

13. Cosic, first name unknown, a Moslem, orn in the village of Ibar near Konjic, a guard,

14. Pajazit, second name unknown, a Shqiptar, used to work bofore the war at the Post Office in Konjic, a guard,

15. Bajro, second name unknown, a Moslem, used to work before the war as a driver for the Transportation Co. from Hadzici, took part in the beatings of the witness and other detainees in "Mraziste" Hotel on Mt. Igman en route to the camp in Celebici.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness of 1 July 1994, filed with the Committee under No. 283/94-5.

V. DELIBERATE KILLING AND INHUMAN TREATMENT OF THE WOUNDED AND SICK

V-046

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing and inhuman treatment of the wounded and the sick.

PLACE AND TIME: Srebrenica, a prison located between the Town Hall and the Courthouse, January - February 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: During a Moslem attack on Serbs in the village of Kusici, the witness, a student of the second year of high school was on holiday when she received a wound in her left hip while feeding the cattle with her mother. After that they were captured by the Moslems and taken away. But, since she was unable to walk on account of the wound, her mother carried her for two kilometres and then she was loaded on an oxen cart, took to Srebrenica and put into the prison between the Town Hall and the Courthouse.

She stayed in the prison from January 16 till February 6, 1993. She lay on a stretcher and was completely unable to move. During the above stated period she had her wound dressed only once and was given a few pills.

She was not taken to the hospital which at the time existed in Srebrenica and was providing services.

She and other inmates were given food only once a day consisting of a slice of bread and beans soup. The water was supplied in the least possible quantities depending on the mood the guards.

They were not provided with any facilities for washing or taking a bath.

Men were imprisoned in the adjacent room wherefrom guards' curses and wailing and howling from the inmates being beaten could frequently be heard.

Owing to the effects of the inflicted wound and the untimely medical care, she had to spend four months in a hospital after the exchange and her leg remained shorter by 5 cm.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Zulko Turusovic, the prison commander in Srebrenica.

EVIDENCE: The minutes from the hearing of the witness of August 30, 1994 filed with the Committee under No. 378/94-5.

V-047

DESIGNATION OF CRIME : Deliberate killing and inhuman treatment of the wounded and sick

PLACE AND TIME: Bihac, 8 February-26 April 1994

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness, a member of the Army of the Republic of Srpska, while on a position in Grabez on 8 February, was seriously wounded and captured by the Muslim army. Since he was not able to walk, he was carried on a stretcher. When they reached the First Bosnian Brigade, whose commander was Amir Abdic, the witness was fiercely kicked in the head. His wounds were tended in the village of Spahici and the witness was afterwards taken to Asim Dudakovic, who claimed to be the commander of the corps and ordered that the witness be taken to Bihac.

The witness was taken to the barracks in Bihac where he was interrogated. Later on, the witness was transferred to the Bihac prison where he remained until prisoner exchange of 26 April.

The prison warden told the witness to make a farewell letter since he would be shot the next day.

The witness was particularly harshly tortured on 7 March. In the evening, the prison warden named Fikret came drunk and beat him threatening that he would kill him. Fikret then went to fetch his gun to shoot the witness but instead came back with two policemen who started to beat the witness with sticks.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Fikret, prison warden of the Bihac prison
2. Kemal Lipovaca
3. Kemal Kokic
4. "Crni"

EVIDENCE: The minutes from the hearing of the witness filed under No. 339/94-27.

V-048

DESIGNATION OF CRIME : Deliberate killing and inhuman treatment of the wounded and sick

TIME AND PLACE : Bradina, near Konjic, 26 May 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: When the Muslims and Croats took over Bradina on 26 May 1992, the witness, her wounded husband and others were taken out of the cellar.

As soon as they were taken out, they were being insulted and cursed and the men, even the wounded ones, were beaten. The wounded were beaten in front of them, and then shot one by one. The witness's husband was killed in the same way.

1. Kuljanin Nedeljko, father's name Vasa
2. Zuza Branko
3. Kuljanin Goran
4. Zuza Jovo
5. Zuza Todor
6. Mrkajic Mirko
7. Djordjic Marko

The witness said that on 28 May she found the body of her husband, Kuljanin Nedeljko. His left leg was wounded and his right leg was torn from the knee up to the thigh, his skin and muscles torn. His facial bones were broken as he was probably hit by a heavy object across the face. The front bones of the skull were open exposing the brain. On the left part of the chest and back, there was a gun wound.

The witness saw the Muslims digging a large hole by bulldozers and a huge heap of dead bodies beside. Since she did not want her husband buried like that, she pleaded with them to let her bury him in the yard. She did not dare put a cross on the grave because of the Muslims.

INDICATIONS ON THE PERPETRATORS:

1. Stanic Ilija, commander of the Muslim-Croat unit from Butorovic polje;

2. Unidentified members of the Muslim-Croat unit from Butorovic polje

3. Pirija Rasim, Commander of the police in Bradina

EVIDENCE: The minutes from the hearing of the witness filed with the Committee No. 412/94-21.

NOTE: Addendum to No I-034.

/...

V-049

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing and inhuman treatment of the wounded and the sick.

PLACE AND TIME: Derventa, April 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Mladen Grabovac (1938) was receiving medical treatment at the surgical ward of the hospital in Derventa wherefrom he was taken away and slaughtered.

His body was found at the Moslem cemetery in Derventa.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Members of the Croatian army.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness filed with the Committee under No. 584/94-29.

V-050

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing and inhuman treatment of the wounded and the sick.

PLACE AND TIME: Brod (Bosanski Brod), the camp at the "Beograd" Department Store warehouse in Tulek, June - July 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: After being arrested by Croatian soldiers, the witness tried to escape on which occasion he was shot at and wounded in his right lower leg. Following the incident he was brought to the hospital in Derventa and shortly afterwards transferred to the camp in the Tulek suburb with his leg in a cast.

Since he was completely unable to move he had to lie on palettes when Lepan, whom he had known before, came and snatched his crutches, struck him several times and then left taking his crutches away.

The witness was beaten every day during the two months he spent in the camp and owing to this he frequently fainted. His right eye was injured by the beating and as a consequence he lost his eyesight.

After the exchange carried out in the hospital in Doboj, the cast was taken off his leg and he had to undergo a new operation.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ivo Lepan, a journalist of Radio Brod at the time.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness filed with the Committee under No. 584/94-11.

V-051

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing and inhuman treatment of the wounded and the sick.

PLACE AND TIME: Orasje, the camp at the Secondary School, October 1992 - June 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The Serbs detained in this camp were regularly taken to dig trenches in the vicinity of Orasje. During the works on December 3rd, the witness was wounded in his left leg and having been given medical aid he was returned to the camp. Later on he contracted hepatitis and was treated at the hospital in Vinkovci, whereafter he was sent back to the camp.

Vicentic, the camp commander, often used to burst into the detainees' room and beat them mercilessly. This they did with their feet, hands and batons, both during day-time and more often in the night.

Although the witness was far from being recovered, he was not spared the beating.

The detained Serbs were constantly threatened that they would be killed. It was the worst if anyone attempted to escape because in such cases all the inmates would be physically punished, regardless of whether they were involved in the attempted break-out or not.

The food at the camp was extremely bad and consisted of one meal only - a tiny slice of bread and a few spoonfuls of cooked food. Before the food was distributed the Croatian policemen would force the inmates to fight among themselves, and only then could they get their meals.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Petar Vincentic, called "Pera Konj", born in 1968, the military police commander of the 106th Orasje Brigade of the HVO (Croatian Defence Council), formerly a member of the Foreign Legion.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness filed with the Committee under No. 584/94-20.

V-052

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing and inhuman treatment of the wounded and sick.

PLACE AND TIME: Jajce, 28-29 October 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Djura Djukic, born 1904, father's name Jova, was alone in his flat on No. 9, Berta Kucera Str. because he was too old and too sick. Around 5:00 a.m. the Croatian-Moslem forces were retreating from Jajce in the course of liberation of the town.

Knowing that the old man was alone in his flat, the Hasics who were his neighbours and who knew his family situation well, entered the flat and planted a bomb under the couch where Djukic way lying. The subsequent explosion injured Djukic severely and caused damage of the flat.

Djukic's grandson found his grandfather unconscious and transported him immediately to the Banja Luka Medical Centre where a part of his left foot was amputated.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Miralem Hasic, born on February 5, 1960 at Jezero, the commune of Jajce, father's name Hamzo,

2. Haris Hasic, born on November 4, 1961 at Jezero, the commune of Jajce, father's name Hamzo.

EVIDENCE: A document of the Basic Court in Jajce No. Ki. 10/93 filed with the Committee under No. 591/94-1.

V-053

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing and inhuman treatment of the wounded and sick.

PLACE AND TIME: The village of Rika near Jajce, July 9th, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Members of the Croatian-Moslem military forces stormed the village of Rika on July 9th, after the civilian population had fled before them.

Petra Rodic, born on September 2, 1913 at Volari, the commune of Sipovo, father's name Boza, was unable to move because of her age and sickness, so she stayed behind all alone in her house.

She was killed in her house and her body was found with a bullet wound in her head.

Everything inside the house was ransacked.

After liberation, her body was buried at the Kubrovaca cemetery.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Members of the Croatian-Moslem military forces.

EVIDENCE: Documents from the Basic Public Prosecutor's Office at Jajce Ktn. 19/94 filed with the Committee under No. 591/94-2.

V-054

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing and inhuman treatment of the wounded and sick.

PLACE AND TIME: Zenica, camp at the Reformatory Penitentiary (KPD), 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness was captured on May 11, 1992 while defending his village on the outskirts of Zenica, after he had been seriously wounded in his left arm in the form of a shoot- through injury of his left forearm and a fracture of both its bones along with a massive loss of blood. Because of the wounds he was transferred after the capturing to the hospital in Zenica where an operation was performed on May 12. This kind of operation requires a lengthy hospital treatment and full medical therapy and care. Although doctor's orders were that he be given blood plasma, the hospital staff did not dare do that. He was tied to the bed with handcuffs and on the following day, May 13, the police took him from the hospital and transferred him to the KPD Zenica.

The gravity of his wound may be confirmed by that fact that the cast was taken off his arm only after five months and the swelling and terrible pains still persisted.

Upon arrival in the KPD he was immediately put into a solitary cell where he spent full 7 months, until December 8, 1992 when he was transferred to a community cell.

After he had been in the KPD for two weeks he received a decision on detention as of May 24 instead of May 13 which is the date when he was brought to the KPD, or of May 11 when he was arrested at the hospital because he was handcuffed and under the surveillance of guards.

The witness stayed in KPD Zenica till May 13, 1994 when he was exchanged. During the above stated period he spent 210 days in solitary confinement, although he was wounded and in need of an appropriate medical care.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Krsto Stevovic, the KPD Zenica warden,
2. Jusuf Seta, who replaced Stevovic at the post of KPD Zenica warden.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness filed with the Committee under No. 621/94 and the medical records containing an opinion of the court expert, Prof. Dr. Srecko Pandurovic.

/...

1. The shoot-through wound of the left forearm caused a partial paralysis of the left elbow nerve, reduction of basic motoricity of the left hand and hypotrophy of the left forearm muscles. Therefore, this could be classified as a severe bodily harm with lasting consequences

2. On May 13, one day after the operation, he was transferred to the prison solitary cell and thus deprived of the necessary medical care. Physicians in charge of such injuries prescribe a special treatment of a considerable duration (at least two weeks). This treatment involves a perpetual medical supervision, first of all by a specialist, check-ups of the treated fracture, observing the arm and hand circulation, supervision of the proper positioning of the hand, gradual movements first of the fingers and then of the hand, inspection of the surgical wound and the treated shoot-through wounds, administering of special drugs, first of all antibiotics, analgetics, etc. and particularly undertaking the measures to the effect of treating the elbow nerve. The witness was deprived of all the above while he was imprisoned.

V-055

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing and inhuman treatment of the wounded and sick.

PLACE AND TIME: The village of Rogosija, the commune of Vlasenica, September 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In September 1992 the Moslem army captured the village of Rogosija near Vlasenica. On that occasion, a Moslem soldier Amir Siljkovic, member of the First Squadron, First Ceran Detachment, killed an unidentified wounded Serbian soldier. The Detachment commander was Saban, whose other crimes are currently under investigation.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Amir Siljakovic, from the village of Gobelja, the commune of Vlasenica, a Moslem soldier,
2. Saban, First Squadron commander, First Ceran Detachment of the Moslem army.

EVIDENCE: The minutes from the hearing of the witness filed with the Committee under No. 440/94-31.

VI. HOSTAGE-TAKING AND DETENTION CAMPS

VI-040

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Taking of hostages and establishment of camps

PLACE AND TIME: Derventa, the camp at the House of the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA), end of April - first half of May 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On April 29, the interrogated witness, who is a doctor, was at his place of work at the hospital in Derventa when two policemen wearing the uniforms of the Croatian Armed Force (HOS) arrested him and took him to the House of the JNA.

The witness found 13 or 14 arrested Serbs from Cardak near Derventa in that House. They were a sorry sight, were frightened and had visible wounds and injuries.

The walls of the room where they were put up were blood-stained. There was some broken glass on the floor.

Croat soldiers would occasionally enter the room and beat all detainees.

The witness stayed at this camp for a week and during that period he was not interrogated by anyone but was only subjected to occasional beatings along with other Serb detainees.

Whenever any of the detained Serbs would lose consciousness they would splash water on him and continue beating him further.

One of the soldiers tried to run a knife through the witness and made two 10 cm-long cuts in the area of his chest. Another soldier pushed the first soldier aside and took away the knife, and then they proceeded to beat the witness together.

The witness was detained at this camp until May 15 when they transferred him to another camp.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Zeljko Pudic, father's name Jura, chief police officer in Derventa;
2. Hrvoje Antunovic alias "Mornar" (Sailor);
3. Azra Kovacevic, who stood out with her inhuman treatment of detainees.

EVIDENCE: Minutes on the hearing of witness Mirko Saran, physician, resident of Derventa, filed with the Committee under No. 438/94-18.

VI-041

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Taking of hostages and establishment of camps.

PLACE AND TIME, The camp at the silo at the village of Polje near Derventa, second half of June 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: As soon as the group which included the interrogated witnesses were brought to this camp, they were told by the Camp Warden that they were at the most notorious Ustashi camp and that they should not pose any questions but only follow orders. The warden told them that whoever committed a mistake would pay for it with his life.

They were ordered to address him as "Mr. Ustasha".

Ill-treatment was identical to that experienced by the witness in other camps at which he had been detained.

Camp inmates were made to stand with their hands behind their neck for as long as 2, 3 or 4 hours. Sometimes they were forced to kneel down and lower their heads to the ground. This lasted for hours.

Croat soldiers would often burst into the camp and beat viciously whoever they found until their victims lost consciousness.

They were given food only rarely and in small rations.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Stojko Kljucevic, camp warden.

EVIDENCE: Depositions given by witnesses Bosko Misic and Mara Markovic filed with the Committee under No. 438/94-20 and 438/94- 26 respectively, as well as documentary photographs No. 507/94-4.

VI-042

DESIGNATION OF CRIME. Taking of hostages and establishment of camps

PLACE AND TIME Novi Grad near Samac, May 9, 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION The Serb residents of the villages Donja Dubica, Trnjak and Novi Grad fled to Novi Grad after they had earlier on experienced daily armed attacks launched by Croats and Muslims who had encircled them. Negotiations were conducted in order to secure the exit from Novi Grad for those Serb residents who wished to go to Bosanski Samac.

On May 9, the Croats and the Muslims promised that they would enable the passage of the Serbs to Bosanski Samac provided the Serbs handed over their weapons. The Serbs accepted their pledge and handed over their weapons.

However, when they got out of Novi Grad they were surrounded by the Muslim and the Croat Army and taken to the elementary school at Odzak which had been transformed into a camp for Serbs. They took away all their possessions including even their personal effects.

Thus a camp was established at which some 600 men, women, children and elderly people were accommodated.

The taking of the Novi Grad Serbs to Odzak (along a 10 km long route) took 10 hours, the Serbs were subjected to harrassment and ill-treatment on their way to Odzak and some of them were beaten as well.

At the elementary school in Odzak, men were locked up in the gymnasium and women and children in several classrooms.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Marinko Bozic, born on April 27, 1954, chief of Security of the Croatian Defence Council (HVO);

2. Anto Golubovic, born on October 10 at Gradacac, was a member of the HVO Military Police at Odzak;

3. Ivan Brica, born on July 18, 1964 at Posavska Mahala, was a member of the HVO Military Police at Novi Grad.

EVIDENCE: Depositions given by witness Tankosava Minic filed with the Committee under No 544/94

/...

VI-043

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Taking of hostages and establishment of camps

PLACE AND TIME: Mostar, May - August 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The interrogated witness was arrested on May 9, and taken to the prison Celovina in Mostar.

As he was born in 1919 and was 73 years old, he was evidently held captive for the purpose of prisoner of war exchanges and was in fact exchanged on August 18, 1992.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Stipe, Commander of a unit of the Croatian National Guard (ZNG) which was quartered in the building of Mostar University;

2. Nikolic, Croat, camp warden at Celovina;
3. Ante, deputy camp warden at Celovina.

EVIDENCE: Deposition given by witness Mirko Peric to the investigating judge of the District Court of Belgrade filed with the Committee under No. 496/94.

VI-044

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Taking of hostages and establishment of camps

PLACE AND TIME: Sarajevo, the camp in the community of Hrasnica, from April 23 - October 26, 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness lived with her family in the community Dobrinja in Sarajevo. When the war broke out, the Muslims conducted searches of her apartment on a number of occasions and kept her husband under close surveillance which is why she and her husband made an attempt to leave Sarajevo.

However, she and her husband were arrested and taken to the cellar of a condominium in the community of Hrasnica which had been converted into a camp for Serbs. She stayed there with another 10 women, most of which were older and all of which were from Sarajevo, and with some 50 men.

The living conditions were inhumane. Women slept on the floor. Food rations, which they were given twice a day, were inadequate and of poor quality. They included a slice of bread and macaroni without any spices. There was no running water to enable personal hygiene, some would be brought instead in small quantities.

Women were interrogated on a daily basis sometimes for as many as ten times making enquiries to establish with whom they were in contact in the territory other than that controlled by the Muslims.

During her stay in the camp, the witness heard that detainee Maksim Sojic from Hrasnica had been put to death.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Mustafa Gegalj, military policeman.
2. Unidentified Muslim guards.

EVIDENCE: Deposition given by witness Nevenka Bogdanovic filed with the Committee under No. 412/94-15.

VI-045

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Taking of hostages and establishment of camps

PLACE AND TIME Derventa, May 30 - June 27, 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION. The interrogated witness, a pensioner aged 64, was arrested on May 30, when Jusanovic took him to the HOS prison at the former House of the JNA at Derventa reportedly for questioning.

On the same day he was taken to the camp in the village Poljare together with other incarcerated Serbs without having been interrogated at all, where he stayed until June 27, when he was exchanged at the village Dragalic near Gradiska.

Throughout that period he was never interrogated. He was only ill-treated and repeatedly insulted.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Hangija Jusanovic, alias "Pavian", father's name Mustafa, aged around 35, resident of Derventa, who arrested the witness.

EVIDENCE: Deposition given by witness Spasoja Kukic and filed with the Committee under No. 584/94-23.

VI-046

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Taking of hostages and establishment of camps

PLACE AND TIME: Bosanski Brod, camp at the local stadium, July 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness was arrested together with his wife and 13-year-old son and placed in a separate room at the stadium.

There were another 19 arrested Serbs in that room.

There were also some 19 women in the adjacent room which were raped.

The Serbs at this camp were treated most cruelly by a man called Stuc who beat men particularly in the area of their loins after ordering them to take off their clothes.

In addition, he would force them to take cold showers at night and many ran a high temperature as a result.

The witness stayed at this camp for no more than 6 days and after that he was exchanged together with his wife and his son.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ante Stuc, military policeman.

EVIDENCE: Deposition given by witness Cedomir Grabovac to the investigating judge and filed with the Committee under No. 584/94- 12.

VI-047

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Taking of hostages and establishment of camps

PLACE AND TIME: Zadar, OCtober 9 - November 2, 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Nenad Rnjak had lived in Zadar until October 9, when he was arrested at his place of work only for being a Serb by some ten persons in uniforms who took him to Diklo where the coffee-house "Fontana" had been before. There were over 30 uniformed members of the Ministry of the Interior there.

He spent 4 days and 4 nights there together with Milan Grcic from Ivosevac, who worked with Rnjak at the same firm. During that time they were tied up to chairs, interrogated, ill- treated and beaten and on the fourth day they were transferred as detainees to the prison of the District Court of Zadar.

They remained in that prison until their exchange on November 2.

When he arrested Rnjak, Zupan took away the keys of his car and apartment which were never returned to him and after that his motor car make "Moskvic" registration plate ZD 607/15 was driven by members of the Ministry of the Interior in Zadar, while his apartment was unlocked, things taken away and tenants put up.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Djuro Zupan, Commander of the Special Police Squad in Zadar, who arrested Rnjak;

2. Vlado Zurak, born on March 22, 1965 at Lisicic, commune of Benkovac, father's name Ante, who took part in the ill- treatment and arrest of Rnjak;

3. Dinko Erlic, prison warden in Zadar who beat particularly the Serb detainees.

EVIDENCE: Documents filed with the Committee under No. 220/94-22.

VI-048

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Taking of hostages and establishment of camps.

PLACE AND TIME: Zenica, camp at the local penitentiary, June 1992 - April 1994

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Witness Janjusic was arrested at Visoko on April 20, 1992, and then brought before the District Court in Zenica which sentenced him to 18 months in prison by its decision I-K-66/93, after he was found guilty of the criminal offence of serving in a hostile army under the still applicable Article 119 of the Criminal Code of SFRY.

Even though his sentence to a year and a half in prison expired on December 20, 1993, as noted in a correspondence addressed by the President of the Chamber of Judges Muhamed Colakovic on December 20, 1993 to the prison administration, he remained at the penitentiary at Zenica until April 4, 1994, meaning 3 months and 15 days longer before he was exchanged at Ljubin Han near Travnik on April 16, 1994.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Warden of the penitentiary Zenica.

EVIDENCE: Deposition by witness Branko Janjusic and the correspondence from the District Military Court K. 66/92 filed with the Committee under No. 440/94-38.

VI-049

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Taking of hostages and establishment of camps.

PLACE AND TIME: Gorazde, July - OCtober 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In mid-July 1992 members of the Muslim Army and police forced a group of 75 Serbs to abandon their homes and leave all their possessions behind. They told them to take food and clothes for 2-3 days. They took them to a building across the building of the Ministry of the Interior at Mose Pijade Str. in Gorazde.

They proceeded to put up Muslim refugees in their homes.

Around 75 Serbs were accommodated in four apartments, so that there were as many as 12 in each room. The building was guarded by Muslim soldiers. A camp was thus created where the Serbs were held captive for around 3 months in deplorable hygienic and other conditions. Once a day they were given cooked nettles without salt, and a slice of bread once a week. They slept on the floor for there was no furniture around.

Two women, sisters, aged 55 and 60 respectively, one of which was Savka, died in that camp. Cedo Jovanovic also died there.

When they released them from this camp, the detained Serbs had no place to go back to, for the Muslims had taken their apartments, and thus each one of them had to find a way out on his own.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Hadzo Efendic, mayor of Gorazde, chief organizer who prompted others to commit crimes against the Serbs;
2. Ibro Merkez, head of the Gorazde Secretariat of the Interior;
3. Sefko Hodzic, police officer in Gorazde;
4. Sasa Dragas, policeman of the Gorazde Secretariat of the Interior;
5. Izet Klovo, policeman of the Gorazde Secretariat of the Interior;
6. Nuzur Borcak, policeman of the Gorazde Secretariat of the Interior;
7. Subasic, policeman of the Gorazde Secretariat of the Interior.

EVIDENCE: Depositions given by witnesses Ozrenka Malis, Slavko Helet, Sredoje Vidakovic, Gordana Helet, Danica Malis and Milenko Lakovic and filed with the Committee under Nos. 440/94-11, 12, 13, 17, 18 and 42.

VII. DEVASTATION OF CIVILIAN FACILITIES, UNWARRANTED FROM THE MILITARY POINT OF VIEW

VII-038

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Destruction of civilian facilities not mandated by military needs

PLACE AND TIME: Derventa, community Cardak, end of April 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The interrogated witness Marilovic owned a four-storey house at No 14 Ibre Malica Str , area 14 by 10.5 ms. It was a new house and the witness estimated its value at DM 1 million.

Croatian soldiers set the house ablaze without any military need and probably because the witness was a Serb and a journalist by profession.

They also set fire to the house of witness Garic area 75 sq ms. and his carpenter workshop, and as a result caused damage amounting to DM 260,000.

They further set on fire witness Vukicevic's one- storey house, area 150 sq ms. along with auxiliary buildings, and as a result caused damage amounting to DM 300,000.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Siljo Begic, President of the Derventa Commune.

EVIDENCE: Depositions given by witnesses Aleksandar Marilovic, Radojica Garic and Slobodan Vukicevic and filed with the Committee under Nos. 438/94-21, 438/94-27 and 438/94-29 respectively.

VII-039

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Destruction of civilian facilities not mandated by military needs

PLACE AND TIME: The village Ratkovica, commune Slavonska Pozega, December 1991 - the first half of 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Strong pressure had been exerted on the Serb residents of this village to abandon it. They were repeatedly arrested by the police and interrogated, they received various threats, at night their houses were shot at.

On Catholic Christmas Eve on December 23, 1991, a bomb was thrown into the yards of Milan Vujcetic and Nedeljko Treskavica.

After that the houses of the following Serbs were mined and demolished in the first half of 1992:

1. Milan Stanisic,
2. Dusan Adamovic
3. Voja Jadic,
4. Vita Jadic
5. Bosiljka Madjarevic,
6. Djordje Madjarevic,
7. Ljuba Sarcevic and
8. Nedeljko Treskavica.

In addition to their homes, also demolished were stables and other auxiliary buildings while haystacks were set ablaze. Prior to demolition, the houses had been looted by camouflaged Croats who would burst in and take away valuables.

There were no war operations in this village and the closest site of military operations is 50 kms away.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Franjo Biljeskovic,
2.-3. Mirko Crnkovic's sons, one of which is Damir,
4. Ivo Lukic, all from the village Ratkovica, commune of Slavonska Pozega.

EVIDENCE: Deposition given by witness Sofija Vujcetic and filed with the Committee under No. 554/94 along with documentary photographs and other documents.

VII-040

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Destruction of civilian facilities not mandated by military needs

PLACE AND TIME: Village Podgradje, commune of Prijedor, August 29, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Between 22.00 and 23.00 hrs a group of Muslim troops invaded the village Podgradje and set on fire the houses of Snijezana Cvetojevic, Stojanka Djekic and Boza Indjic.

Indjic' house went up in flames together with two stables, a shed in which brandy is made and another shed for drying and curing meat, the total value of which has been estimated by the witness at around DM 500,000.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Hamdija Beslagic, Muslim from Kozarusa near Prijedor.

EVIDENCE: Deposition given by witness Rada Indjic and Snijezana Cvetojevic filed with the Committee under Nos. 339/94-11 and 339/94-13.

VII-041

DESIGNATION OF CRIME Destruction of civilian facilities not mandated by military needs

PLACE AND TIME. Sijekovac near Bosanski Brod, March 26, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Strong Muslim and Croatian forces encircled the part of the village inhabited by Serbs who were a minority population in that village, and, having shot down a number of men, they set ablaze the houses of some 50 Serbs, including that of Luka Milosevic, area 9 by 7 ms, along with auxiliary buildings, the total value estimated at around DM 300,000,- They also set on fire the houses of the Trifunovices, Vasices, Kusljicas and Sukurlices, as well as the house of Milan Zecevic, area 10 by 10 ms, one-storeyed and with a spacious cellar, a garage and other auxiliary buildings, two cars makes "Merzedes 240 D" and "Zastava 750", a tractor make "Ursuz", total value amounting to between DM 700,000 and 800,000.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Nijaz Causevic, alias Medo, in whose possession was found the tractor make "Ursuz" previously owned by Milan Zecevic who was shot down on that very same day and other members of the Croato-Muslim army.

EVIDENCE: Depositions given by witnesses Ljubica Sedlic, Mladenka Milosevic, Milja Zecevic and Jelica Zecevic and filed with the Committee under Nos. 584/904-1, 2, 3 and 4.

VII-042

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Destruction of civilian facilities not mandated by military needs

PLACE AND TIME: The village Vucinici near Kladanj, August 6, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Strong Muslim military forces encircled the village Vucinici which most Serbs had already fled. Those who had remained in the village ran away into the forest

When they entered the deserted village, Muslim soldiers first pillaged the Serb homes and proceeded to set all Serb houses in that village on fire.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Members of the Muslim military forces.

EVIDENCE: Deposition given by the witness and filed with the Committee under No. 308/94.

VII-043

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Destruction of civilian facilities not mandated by military needs

PLACE AND TIME: The village Brusici near Gorazde, August 8, 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On August 8, Muslim forces launched an attack on the Serb village of Brusici near Gorazde and set on fire several houses in the village, which was not mandated by any military need because no resistance was put up by anyone in that house as all villagers had fled the village previously.

The houses which went up in flames included that of Milos Krsmanovic and Milka Krsmanovic.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ekrem Sinotic, from the village Bogdasici.

EVIDENCE: Deposition given by witness Mil[illegible] Krsmanovic and filed with the Committee under No. 440/94-5.

VII-044

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Destruction of civilian facilities not mandated by military needs

PLACE AND TIME: The villages Pristega, Pristega Donja, Ceranja Donja and Stabnja near Benkovac, on April 29, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The civilian Serb population in the villages Pristega, Pristega Donja, Ceranja Donja and Stabnja were shelled by an artillery unit operating outside the theatre of war on no pretext at all and a number of housing facilities and motor-cars were damaged as a result.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ivan Bacic, resident of Sibenik, born in October 1945 in Bristane, commune of Drnis, father's name Josip, commander of the 113rd ZNG Brigade;

2. Mate Viduka, born in Pridraga, commune of Zadar, resident of Sibenik, a Croat, head of the artillery of the 113 Brigade; and

3. Vladimir Maric, from Biograd na Moru, a Croat, member of the 113rd ZNG Brigade.

EVIDENCE: Documents filed with the Committee under No.I 220/94- 63/1.

VII-045

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Destruction of civilian facilities not mandated by military needs

PLACE AND TIME: Benkovac, in May 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On May 7, around 21.25 hrs. and once again on May 18, at 19 00 hrs, civilian facilities in Benkovac were shelled by multiple rocket launchers.

This was an attack on exclusively civilian facilities not mandated by any military need and outside the zone of wartime operations.

During this attack a great deal of damage was inflicted to the housing and other facilities that had been hit, thus causing considerable material damage.

There were around 200 persons mainly women, children and elderly people in the buildings that were targeted for explosion, but no loss of civilian lives nor wounds have been reported.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ivan Bacic, born on October 1, 1945 at Bristani, commune of Drnis, to father Josip and mother Tona Cigic from Sibenik, commander of the 113rd ZNG Brigade;

2. Mata Viluk, born at Pridraga, commune of Zemun, resident of Sibenik, head of the artillery of the 113rd ZNG brigade;

3. Vladimir Maric, born at Vuksic, commune of Benkovac, resident of Biograd na Moru, security officer of the 113rd ZNG brigade;

4. Sime Troskot, born at Kasic near Biograd na Moru, soldier in the 113rd ZNG brigade.

EVIDENCE: Documents filed with the Committee under case No. 220/94-63-2.

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Destruction of civilian facilities not mandated by military needs

TIME AND PLACE: The village Korita near Vlasenica, August 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In August 1992, the First Cerska detachment of the Muslim army under Salihovic's command captured the Serb village Korita and set many houses in the village on fire.

The unit which mounted the drive was led by Becir Mekanic.

Serb houses were set on fire despite the fact that this was not mandated by any military reasons and at a time when no villager could be found there as all of them had abandoned the area earlier on.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Semsudin Salihovic, resident of Cerska, commune of Vlasenica, Commander of the First Cerska detachment of the Muslim Army;

2. Becir Mekanic, resident of Vlasenica.

EVIDENCE: Deposition given by witness Mirsad Sulejmanovic filed with the Committee under No. 440/94-31.

VII-047

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Destruction of civilian facilities not mandated by military reasons

PLACE AND TIME: The village Klisura, Brusici and Adrovici, commune of Visegrad, August 8, 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On August 8, the Muslim formations of "green berets" attacked the Serb villages Klisura, Brusici and Adrovici near Visegrad where there was no Serb army and set ablaze all houses and other structures in those villages even though this was not mandated by any military reasons. For instance, Marko Kusmuk's house together with three stables, a pigsty, a shed and a hut, was set on fire in the village Klisura.

INDICATIONS CONCERNIG PERPETRATOR:

1. Dzevad Sisic, born in 1961 in the village Bogdasici near Visegrad, father's name ISmet,

2. Dzevad Muharemovic, resident of Medjedja near Visegrad, born in 1961, father's sobriquet "Pobro".

EVIDENCE: Deposition given by witness Marko Kusmuk and filed with the Committee under No. 440/94-20.

/...

VII-048

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Destruction of civilian facilities not mandated by any miltary needs

PLACE AND TIME: The village Donja Lijeska, commune of Visegrad, the second half of July 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In the second half of July 1992 a group of Muslim soldiers led by Nuhanovic, invaded the village Donja Lijeska and for no military reason set on fire the house of Radojka Rajak, nee Bozovic, along with all auxiliary facilities (cowshed, pigsties and two grain storage barns).

Those inside the house did not put up any resistance.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ramiz Nuhanovic, resident of the village Tustamedj, commune of Visegrad.

EVIDENCE: Deposition given by witness Milka Gogic and filed with the Committee under No. 440/94-30

VII-049

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Destruction of civilian facilities not mandated by military needs

PLACE AND TIME: The village Donja Lijeska, commune of Visegrad, on October 25, 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On October 25, a group of Muslim soldiers invaded the Serb village Donja Lijeska and set on fire several houses for no military reason.

The burnt down houses also included that of Milka Zecevic.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Osman Maric, from Babica Potok;
2. Alija Kustura, resident of the village Okruglo, commune of Visegrad.
3. Zaim Kustura, resident of the village Okrugla, commune of Visegrad.

EVIDENCE: Deposition given by witness Milovan Pecinoza and filed with the Committee under No. 440/94-29.

VII-050

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Destruction of civilian facilities not mandated by military needs

PLACE AND TIME: The village Donja LIjeska, commune of Visegrad, on October 29, 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On October 29, 1992, a Muslim military unit attacked the Serb village Donja Lijeska near Visegrad and set on fire 7 or 8 houses and several other structures for no military reason. They thus set ablaze two houses owned by Milja Tanskovic, along with a cowshed, the shed in which brandy is made, a pigsty and a building which was used as a pantry.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Bekto, surname unknown, commander of the Muslim military unit.

EVIDENCE: Deposition given by witness Milja Tanaskovic and filed with the Committee under No. 440/94-26.

VIII. DEVASTATION OF PLACES OF WORSHIP, CEMETERIES, CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS

VIII-030

DESIGNATION OF CRIME Destruction of places of worship, graveyards, cultural and historical monuments.

PLACE AND TIME Godinjske bare, Trnovo, June-July 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: During their stay in Trnovo, the Moslems first plundered and then burned down the church of St. Martyr George, that had been built in 1886 and renovated in 1986.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Merim Bratic, Moslem soldier and other Moslem soldiers.

EVIDENCE: Documentation filed with the Committee under No. 229/1-94: the book "Spiritual Genocide" by M.A. Slobodan Mileusnic, Beograd 1994.

VIII-031

DESIGNATION OF CRIME Destruction of places of worship, graveyards, cultural and historical monuments.

PLACE AND TIME: Vukovar, September 18, 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The upper part of the bell-tower, the roof and the arch of the Serbian Orthodox Church of St. Nikolaj in Vukovar, built in 1732-1737, were torn down by the planted explosive.

The fire that broke out lasted for a week, burning down the church interior completely.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Unknown soldiers of the Croatian National Guard (ZNG).

EVIDENCE: Findings of experts filed with the Committee under No. 414/94 and the document of the Municipal Court in Vukovar, Kri. 79/94 filed with the Committee under No. 708/94.

NOTE: The expertise and photo-documentation are given in Annex 1.

VII-032

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Destruction of places of worship, graveyards, cultural and historical monuments.

PLACE AND TIME: Karlovac, December 25, 1993

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On Catholic Christmas, at 04.30 a.m., a large quantity of explosive was planted and activated in the southern and eastern part of the building - seat of the Gornji Karlovac Eparchy of the Serbian Orthodox Church, and part of the building was demolished.

The southern part of the building, overlooking the Mazuraniceva Street, was torn town from the roof to the cellar. The eastern part, overlooking the Radiceva Street, was also torn down, but not completely.

The historical and cultural values located in the cellar have remained covered and inaccessible.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Unknown Croats.

EVIDENCE: Documentation of the Serbian Orthodox Church - report by archpriest Milan Mrkalj, filed with the Committee under No. 468/1-94.

VII-033

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Destruction of places of worship, graveyards, cultural and historical monuments.

PLACE AND TIME: Osijek, 21 December 1994.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The Orthodox Church Resurrection of Most Holy Mother of Jesus, known as "Slavonska Lazarica" among Serbs in Slavonia, was damaged by the planted explosive.

The church was first mined in early 1991.

The same church had been torn down in World War II.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Unknown members of terrorist organization "Croatian liberation movement (HOP)".

EVIDENCE: Documentation filed with the Committee under No. 729/94.

VIII-034

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Destruction of places of worship, graveyards, cultural and historical monuments.

PLACE AND TIME: Capljina, early May 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION The interior of Serbian Orthodox Church Assumption of Christ in Capljina was put on fire and gravely damaged. The altar and the icons were burnt down, and all church relics were thrown into disorder or taken away.

The top of the belfry was torn down. A mortar shell hit the bell-tower at the roof height, and the roof was broken by mortar shells.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. "Svabo", soldier of the Croatian Defense Forces (HOS) from Slavonia.

EVIDENCE: Evidence in the documentation of the Committee under No. 703/94 and 486/94.

VIII-035

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Destruction of places of worship, graveyards, cultural and historical monuments.

PLACE AND TIME: Prebilovci near Capljina, mid June 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Having taken over the Serbian village of Prebilovci, Croatian soldiers systematically mined Serbian houses and Serbian cultural and historical monuments. They also mined the Cultural Center and the Primary School in Prebilovci.

The Memorial Church and the ossuary crypt with the remains of 4000 Serbs that had been killed by Ustashi in World War II and thrown in twelve pits in Herzegovina or had been killed by being thrown in those pits, which the people of Herzegovina took out in 1991 and placed in the church crypt, were torn down by the explosive which Croatian soldiers planted three time.

The first two times, they did not succeed in tearing down the Memorial Ossuary because it was built of reinforced concrete, but they succeeded the third time, when they used the so called "sow" bomb of 1800 kilograms of explosive and another large quantity of explosive which they planted around the church. They activate the explosive by remote controller.

After the explosion, a special team of experts of "Jadrantrans" from Split, using 4 "Raba" dump trucks, an "ULT" loader and a dredge with metal shell of 1500 kg, removed the remains and leveled the ground. This was done in three days.

The workers were dressed in camouflage uniforms and stayed in the house of Sejo Tabakovic at first and with Vinko Cemeras afterwards.

During that time, the Croatian authorities had forbidden any access to Prebilovci.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Pero Markovic, from Gnjiliste by birth, President of the Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) in Capljina;
2. Stanko Matic, from Gnjiliste by birth, former JNA general, general-major of the Croatian Army;
3. Zlatko Vegar, born in 1965 in Capljina, father's name Ilija, mother's name Iva, soldier of the Croatian Defence Council (HVO);
4. Mile Djemeras;
5. Vinko Djemeras, born in 1940 in Tasovcici, father's name Ljubo, soldier of "Knez Domagoj" Croatian Army brigade;
6. Unknown workers of "Jadran-trans" from Split and soldiers of 116th Rijecko-Ljubuska HVO brigade.

EVIDENCE: Documentation filed with the Committee under No. 703/94 and 436/94.

NOTE: Addition to report VIII-004.

IX. ETHNIC CLEANSING

IX-102

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing.

PLACE AND TIME: Ferhatlije, near Pazaric, August 15 to October 28, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness was staying in her house in Ferhatlije, with her two little children, mother-in law and father-in-law. On August 15, her neighbor Seid Mehmedic brought Blackshirts from Jablanica to her house, and arrogantly forced her and her family out. When entering the house, Zlatko, one of the Blackshirts, held a whip in his hand, resembling a leather-stick, to which leather knotted belts were fastened. He took out a knife and started threatening and telling them that what he loved best was cutting throats of little children in front of their mother's eyes. He had a liter of vinjak (alcohol) with him.

When the witness asked for protection and the Moslem police patrol, consisting of Fadil Isic and Nevzet Kazazovic, policemen from the police station of Pazaric arrived, they suggested that she should leave the house and move somewhere else. The witness and her family moved to their neighbor's house the same evening.

On September 8, at 21.00 hrs., four persons in uniforms and one in civilian clothes burst in that house. They beat the owner's wife, and took a gold ring from another woman that was with them in the house. They asked for gold and money, threatening that they were going to slaughter everybody.

Throughout that period, Mehmedic kept coming and threatening that he was going to kill them all. On one occasion, he encouraged women, children and the elderly to trough stones at the witness, calling her "chetnik-woman". Some passers-by saved her from that.

After that incident, Mehmedic and his son Fikret burned down the witness's house.

The witness escaped to another house, with her children. The Blackshirts from Jablanica continued to come to that house, too. One, named Ismet, threatened that he was going to kill her and her children.

The witness's neighbor, Joka Bratic, was taken to Pazaric by force, where she was kept for 4-5 days. When she was brought back the village, she was completely out of her mind and one morning, she was found hanged in the garage. It was never established whether it was a suicide or murder.

Unknown Moslem Army soldiers slaughtered Spiro Bratic in September.

Because of what she was going through, the witness left Ferhatlije on October 28, 1992, and is now living as a refugee.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Seid Mehmedic, son of Bajra, aged about 55,
2. Fikret Mehmedic, son of Seid, aged about 30,
3. N Zlatko, allegedly teacher in Jablanica, a Blackshirt.
4. Ismet and other soldiers of Moslem Army and Blackshirts.

EVIDENCE: Testimony of the witness filed with the Committee under No. 412/94-10.

IX-103

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Bradina and Celebici near Konjic, April 20 - September 7, 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness, M., lived and worked in Konjic until April 20, 1992, when the headmaster of the school where she worked told her not to come to work any more because she was a Serb.

That day, her husband told her that the hotel near their house was full of soldiers of Croatian Defense Forces (HOS) and that they had to flee, after which they left for Bradina, where her husband's family lived.

However, Moslems and Croats had placed barricades on the roads to Bradina and mined the tunnel on the main road to Konjic, making it impossible to get out of the village.

Strong Moslem-Croat forces attacked Bradina on 25 May. The witness and her family hid near the village. The next day, she saw houses in Bradina burning and mortar shells falling. The witness and her family remained hidden until May 29, when they returned to the village.

Near the Bradina primary school, Croats and Moslems stopped them and led them into a classroom where a large number of Bradina villagers were also detained.

Witness M. and three other women were then taken to a detention camp in Celebici. They were lined-up, their personal data were written down, and they were taken to a small room in the registration house. The witness was subjected to interrogation several times, during which various threats were made against her.

Witness M. was told by a Serb woman that she had been raped before the witness was brought to the detention camp.

At first, the food was not bad, but later the food was scarce and the witness lost a lot of weight.

She saw that men were kept lined up for hours with their heads turned towards the wall, during which time they were harassed. At night, she heard them being beaten and groaning with pain.

On June 16, the witness was released from the detention camp. She was handed down a decision according to which the reason for her detention was cooperation with aggressors and her movement was restricted to the village of Bradina.

The Moslems and Croats gathered the remaining Serbs from Bradina on July 12 and placed them in the school. They shot at the school for two nights, breaking the windows and showering the walls. The first night, they burst into the classroom and started beating the people near them.

They forced the children to fight with each others, and a Moslem said that they should all be put on fire.

Later on, men and women were taken out to be beaten. Milan Kuljanin was beaten up so hard that he died in Konjic 3-4 days after having been released.

Disabled G., who had only one leg, was also harassed.

While witness M was once holding her one-and-half years old grand-daughter, "Kravar" ("Cowboy) hit her on her neck with a stick. He hit so hard that she dropped the child

Witness M was released, with her children, the fourth day. She left for Konjic, because her house in Bradina had been burnt down. Some people had moved into her apartment in Konjic, so she went to her relatives' She stayed there until September 7, 1992, when a Croat, whom she paid DM 350, helped her move to the Serb-controlled territory.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Pera Barundzic, member of Croatian Defense Forces (HOS),
2. Unknown soldier, aged about 30, tall, slim,
3. Pavao Mucic, Celebici head of the detention camp,
4. N. Jahic,
4. Mirsad Subasic,
6. Sefik Delalic,
7. Azim Delijic,
8. Goran Lokas, who worked as a lawyer in Konjic before the war,
9. Spago, called "Kravar" and other Croat and Moslem soldiers.

EVIDENCE:: Testimony of the witness before the investigating judge filed with the Committee under No.412/94-16. (M) 412/94-20, 412/94-21, 412/94-25, 412/94-30 and 412/94-27.

IX-104

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Cekrcici, the municipality of Visoko, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness worked in Visoko and lived in the village of Cekrcici, populated 95% by Serbs.

On May 3, the village of Cekrcici was attacked by mortar fire by Moslems from the territory of Gracanica. B., a civilian, was wounded and some houses were damaged. During May, the Moslems shelled Cekrcici several more times.

Pensioner Vojno Maksimovic was killed on June 28, and the witness's wife, Dragica Zivkovic was killed on June 30. They were both killed by Kemal Karacic, who was even boastful about it.

The following villagers were killed by snipers: Milojka Micic, wife of Sreta, Dobrica Miric, father's name Janko, pensioner Ranko Mivukicevic, father's name Mica and Miodrag Zivkovic, father's name Veljko.

Killed by mortar shelling were: wife of Ljubo Skopljak, Stanojko Dabic, Dobrica Miric, father's name Drago, Miso Miric, father's name Slavko, Miodrag Lalic, father's name Mladja, aged 15, Novica Skopljak, Zivko Lalic, Stojan Kovacevic, Brani Kokorus, Vito Vukovic, Nikola Djokic, etc.

For the said reasons, 80% of the Serbs from the village of Cekrcici had to move out of the village and are now living as refugees.

Some houses, as well as other buildings, were burnt down.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Kemal Karacic, who had worked as truck operator before the war and then had a burger-shop in Visoko, across the hotel,
2. Unknown Moslem soldiers.

EVIDENCE: Testimony of the witness before the investigating judge, filed with the Committee under No. 412/94-1.

IX-105

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Bradina, near Konjic, May 25, 1992 - March 11, 1993

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness lived in Bradina with her family. On May 25 Bradina was attacked by Moslems and Croats. They occupied Donja Bradina on May 25 and Gornja Bradina on May 26. A large number of houses, including the witness's, were burned.

The population was gathered, women and children separated from men, and while they were harassed and beaten with sticks, riflebutts, legs, arms, etc., their identification cards, gold jewelry, money, watches and other valuable were taken from them.

The witness was put in a small bus with some elderly women and driven to a dressing room of the Musala Sports Center in Konjic, which had been turned into a detention camp. Many women, old and young, with children, were kept there.

During the three-day stay in the detention camp, they were not given any food or water. Some women were taken out and the witness assumes that they were raped.

Upon release, the witness left for Donje Selo, to Ceda Cedjez's house. They were allowed to return to Bradina later.

On St.Peter's Day, July 12, after some Moslem soldiers had been shot, the Moslems again gathered women and children in Bradina and placed them in the Bradina primary school classrooms. There were about thirty of them in each of the classrooms. They were harassed every day and some women were beaten. The witness points out that Mira Mrkajic, mentally disturbed, was particularly beaten and insulted. The second day, they shot for about 10 minutes at the school where Serbs were placed. Three days later, they released them.

The witness's father was killed in the Celebici prison. His body was brought back together with the body of Petko Gligorovic and they were buried in the mass grave in Bradina.

The Moslems and Croats gathered all boys from the village, including 13 to 16 years olds, to dig the mass grave, where some 60 people were buried. The witness was told by Mihajlo Mrkajic (aged 20), Miroslav Miljanin (20) and Branislav Miljanic (17) that after having been released from the Celebici detention camp they dug a grave in Bradina and buried dead bodies in it.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Unknown Moslem and Croat soldiers,
2. Zdravko Mucic, called "Pavao", head of detention camps in Celebici and in Musala, aged about 40, tall and strong, baldish.

EVIDENCE: Committee No. 412/94-17.

IX-106

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Bjelovcina, Konjic, May 20, 1992 - June 9, 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION. On May 20, 1992, the villagers of Bjelovcina, having learnt that Croats and Moslems were about to attack their village, fled to a nearby forest. When the Croats and Moslem burst into the village, they searched the houses but found nobody. They started searching the woods and caught Slobodan Babic (the witness's husband), Novica Ivkovic, Boro Ivkovic and Mirko Babic.

These four men were beaten and forced to call the others to come back to the village, under threats that, if they refused, they would all be killed. When the villagers returned, 17 women, children and elderly men were placed in the witness's house and the Moslems and Croats beat the four men before their eyes.

The next day, they were taken to Konjic on foot, down the road where there was fighting. The Serbs were put in front, as a live shield, and the others walked behind them.

When they left the village, the witness was released, to return home and take care of her immobile mother-in- law, whom they were not able to take along. The witness learnt that the others were taken to the detention camp in the Musala Sports Center, and were released five days later. The four men who had been caught first, including the witness's husband, were not released.

A month later, Moslems and Croats burst into the house of the witness's father Scepo Gotovac and took him to the Celebici detention camp. The witness learnt that her husband had also been transferred to the Celebici camp.

During the following two months, which the witness spent in the village, Moslems and Croats burst into Serb houses every evening, harassed them, threatened, took their belongings. One of the witness's cows was taken away and the other was burnt together with the stable.

After that, the witness left for her father's house in Konjic. During her stay their, her 18-years old son was forced several times to carry food the Moslem and Croat positions and do other jobs for them.

The witness learnt that her husband had been transferred from the Celebici detention camp to "March 3rd" Primary School where a "hospital" was improvised, because he had been beaten up and burnt. The witness managed to visit him, but could not speak with him because he was unconscious. She saw that his entire body was black and his arms were covered with blisters caused by burning. His tongue had beet cut too. Five days later, her husband died, and it was only two days after his death that she was given his body, to bury him.

The witness's father also died as a consequence of beating in the detention camp. When his body was delivered, she saw injuries all over it, and a cockade was nailed in his forehead. They buried him with it.

For the said reasons, the witness had to flee her native land and is now living as a refugee.

/...

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Mithat Pirkic, called "Mitke", aged about 40, medium height, brown hair, wore glasses,
2. Unknown Moslem and Croat soldiers.

EVIDENCE: Testimony of Bosa Babic before the investigating judge, filed with the Committee under No. 412/94-18.

IX-107

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Sarajevo, 1986 - June 28, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness worked in "GRAS", Sarajevo, as manager of Common Services Department. In 1986, systematic persecution of Serbs started, especially those on managerial posts. At first it was done through (communist) party organizations. At that time, the witness was often visited by inspectors from various inspectorates or from the Secretariat of the Interior. Finally, a "referendum of confidence" was organized. Whether the witness and four other Serbs can occupy managerial posts was put to vote. The witness was thus replaced, since Moslems were a majority.

After the Party of Democratic Action came to power, provocations were intensified, and after the war conflict broke out, Serbs started to be taken to the police and arrested. Moslems spread strong propaganda in order to intimidate Serbs. A large number of Serb families fled Sarajevo.

The witness stated that when a mortar shell once fell near his house, the news was spread that he had been the "Chetnik" who had told the Serbs which building to target. Two Moslems were permanently on guard in front of the building where the witness lived. Resid Karajica was one of them. Before the said shell fell, the two moved away to a safe distance, and after it fell, they joined the others in rendering help. The witness believes that shelling of Serb-owned houses was used to exert pressure on the Serbs to leave Sarajevo.

The witness once saw his neighbor Seid Karajica, son of Resid, carrying a sniper and leaving the house for the combat position.

Serbs were arrested in groups, taken to the Kosevo stadium to be tortured and molested. Rumor had it that carcasses floated on the Miljacka river.

The witness was invited several times to join the Moslem army, which he refused.

On June 24, 1992, when the witness was in front of his building, three men came, two in camouflage uniforms and one in civilian clothes and asked him to come with them to the "Viktor Bubanj" army post for interrogation. He was allowed to take his identification card and glasses. He was placed in a vehicle. He saw that he was not being taken to the army barracks but across the Miljacka river to a skyscraper near kindergarten in the Otoka community.

He was taken to a room where he was searched and everything that he had in his pockets was taken. He was given some paper and was told to write a statement. They opened a door and pushed him down the stairs leading to the cellar, hitting him with rifle-butt and leg in his

He fell in a room with one candle lit, with no windows, with concrete floor and a gully-hole in it. The witness saw Mica Crnogorac and Radovan Skoko, his colleagues from "GRAS" in that room, and a 16-year old boy and an elderly man from Nevesinje.

Soon after, "Zuti" (The Yellow), who took part in his detention, and two other men, entered the room. One of them was a 20-year old Gypsy. They lined-up everyone except the witness along the wall and started beating them with baseball sticks. Those who fell were forced to get up, for the beating to continue. Ten minutes later, the three of them left. The witness was taken out and interrogated, brought back to the cellar and ordered to write a statement. They kept taking the papers from him and giving him new ones.

Soon after, three other men came in, lined everyone up against the wall and beat them again. The witness was beaten up this time.

The beating continued day and night, with only short breaks. People who beat them changed. During the beating, they laughed and told insults.

The second day, the Gypsy entered the cellar and offered them bread. The others hesitated, but the witness, who was hungry since he had not been given any food or water, approached him and broke off a piece of bread. Then the Gypsy yelled obscenities and started beating him with hands and legs and stepping on him. He injured the witness's left ankle so that the witness was not able to walk for some time.

The third day after the witness arrived in the cellar, it was raining and feces flooded in. The Gypsy entered the cellar and forced the witness and Mica Crnogorac to crawl through the feces, and a friend of his shot in-between them with the gun, and beat Tomo Mocevic, who had been brought in in the meantime, almost paralyzed. The clothes soaked with feces dried on them.

The boy was the first to be taken away from the cellar, then the elderly man from Nevesinje and Radovan Skoko. The other three, and the witness, were taken to the building of the Privredna Banka branch offices in Jovana Cvijica Street. They were placed in an empty room bearing the sign "detention".

In the evening, a girl was brought in, and the next day, another woman and some men. They were all Serbs. One was brought in because he was a player of the gusle (popular instrument). People were often taken out and brought back in.

A green beret soldier leaned the hunting rifle barrel on the witness's chest, threatening that he was going to kill him, using obscenities and insulting him, and then moved away and pulled the trigger, but the rifle was empty.

The witness was also intimidated by putting a knife under his throat, putting something in his ears, threatening they were going to cut off his ears. This was happening in Mile's office, in the presence of Sava. Two days later, on June 28, the witness was released, on condition that he reported to them every day.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1 Resad Karajica, a Moslem

2 Seid Karajica, son of Resad, a Moslem, aged about 30,

3 Kenan Laucevic, military police commander.

4 "Zuti" (The Yellow), aged about 35, rather tall, thin, almost yellow light hair, taxi-driver from Sarajevo,

5 Unknown Gypsy, aged about 20,

6 Unknown "green beret" soldier, aged about 25, very tall and thin, brown hair, ugly nose,

7 Mile N., aged 40, medium height, half-gray,

8 Major Savo, former JNA major, somewhat taller than medium height, has a lump on his forehead above the right eyebrow that looks like fatty tissue,

EVIDENCE: Testimony of Zeljko Rasevic given to the investigating judge, filed with the Committee under No. 412/94-19.

IX-108

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Sibenik, Garesnica (Kutina), Zagreb, Ljubuski, Mostar, June-August, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness heard worked as a seaman. When he disembarked in Sibenik in June 1992, he was informed by the police that, being a Serb, he was not allowed to leave Sibenik without approval, so he had to report to the police every day.

Some time later, he was allowed to leave and go to his sister' in Garesnica, near Kutina, where he stayed for about a month, when the police came him, arrested him and conducted him to Zagreb.

After a short time in Zagreb, they took him to former Bosnia-Herzegovina, to the Ljubuski detention camp, where he was kept for 10 days. He was never told why he was arrested.

After Ljubuski, he was taken to Mostar, to another detention camp, where he was kept for two month before he was exchanged by mediation of the Red Cross.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Top authorities of Croatia and former Bosnia-Herzegovina.

EVIDENCE: Testimony by witness Milan Jevtic filed with the Committee under No. 339/94-14

IX-109

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Sarajevo, 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness heard had worked as a nurse in "Dr Milivoje Sarvan" (Jezero) children's hospital for 28 years.

The medical staff of this hospital were mostly Moslems, whereas Serbs and Croats were a minority.

At the beginning of April, 1992, division based on ethnic origin started and the witness was prevented from answering the telephone whenever she had a call. The telephone operators were ordered not to connect her because she was a Serb.

For this reason and because of other harassments, she fled Sarajevo at the end of April, 1992, to the Serb- controlled territory and is now living as a refugee.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Director of "Dr. Milivoje Sarvan" children's hospital.

EVIDENCE: Testimony of witness Dragica Tokic filed with the Committee under No. 339/94-6.

IX-110

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Cazin, February - May, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION. Since the witnesses heard did not take part in the referendum for independence of Bosnia-Herzegovina, a member of the Moslem Territorial Defense appeared on February 29 in front of the building where they lived, explaining that he had to protect them as Serbs.

The witnesses worked in the village school in Liskovac, near Cazin, where four other Serb-teachers were also employed. But, the village was mostly populated by Moslems and the school headmaster Mujanovic kept telling them that, because they were Serbs, they should be expelled across the Drina river.

At the beginning of May, 1992, the Serbs were handed a written order that they were forbidden to leave Liskovac.

At the end of May, 1992, all six teachers were fired from the Liskovac primary school with the explanation that were not fit to educate Moslem children and that they were chetnik supporters who approved genocide against the Moslem people.

The six Serbs went to Cazin to complain to the mayor, but the effort was futile. When they returned, the Moslems attacked them by throwing stones and shooting at their apartments from midnight to 02.00 a.m.

After this incident, they complained to the territorial defense staff, but when the police came to investigate, they started suspecting one of the witnesses of possessing a radio station.

The witness and his wife moved to a house of their Moslem friend, but other Moslems attacked this house accusing the Moslem who was protecting them of hiding the chetniks.

Then the witness applied for the exchange, which was approved in June 1992, and they left for Bihac.

However, the exchange never took place. They were taken from Bihac to Kamenica and placed in a building where they were being given food which was so tasteless that they could not eat it. They gave it to a dog and the dog's hair started to fall off.

The witness's hair also started to fall off after he had eaten this food, and Nedeljko Lucic, teacher who ate the food went completely bald. They concluded that the food was poisoned. It was only at the intervention of the Red Cross that the witnesses heard were finally exchanged on November 10, 1992, when they moved to the territory of the Republic of Srpska.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Safir Mujanovic, headmaster of the primary school in Liskovac, near Cazin, etc.

EVIDENCE: Testimonies of witnesses Mileva Pejanovic and Zdravko Pejanovic filed with the Committee under Nos. 339/94-17 and 339/94-18.

IX-111

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Tomislavgrad (Duvno), April-July, 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness was employed in a Zagreb firm and happened to be in Mostar on business when the war broke out. He was on his way back to Zagreb, where he lived, in the middle of April 1992, when Croatian policemen entered the bus in Duvno and asked whether there were Serbs in the bus.

When the witness answered, the police took him out of the bus and led him to the police station (SUP) in Tomislavgrad.

He was met by four policemen dressed in black shirts who started beating him right away and pressuring him to give a statement that he went to Mostar to work on the aircraft that bombed Zagreb. Since the witness refused, that connected his toes and fingers to a source of electricity, which they turned on, fixing clips on his ear, too. Electric shocks made him faint and his nose was bleeding.

They tortured him like this for four hours, until he lost consciousness. He came to in prison. One policeman held a riflebutt on his left temple and the other did the same on his right temple, and the two of them were deciding who was going to shoot.

Then they beat the witness using their legs and arms until one of their superiors came and asked: "Haven't you thrown the dog out through the window yet?", to which they replied that there was plenty of time.

After that, the witness was ordered to lie down on the floor, they opened the window, one took the witness by the hands and the other by the legs and brought him to the window. They were saying that they were going to through him out, but they finally threw him inside against the opposite wall, and he fainted.

He woke up in prison, in the school, where he was not given any food for four days. When he asked for some water, they offered him salty water.

Four days later, the witness and another Serb were taken to a village 20 km away from Duvno and put in a shed where there was a dead body of a man. They were told that they were going to end up the same.

They were kept in that shed for three days and three nights, during which time the witness was beaten all the time, was forced to put his penis in the mouth of the other Serb and vice versa, and they had to obey.

During the three days, the witness was given one slice of bread, once.

The third day, in the evening, the witness was returned to Duvno, to the same school prison, where he was kept for three more months.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

The head and staff of the detention camp in Tomislavgrad.

EVIDENCE: Testimony of Novak Sredic filed with the Committee under No. 339/94-10.

IX-112

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Vitez, spring 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: After the Yugoslav National Army (JNA) withdrew from Zenica, Serbs in the village of Tolovici near Vitez were subjected to a pursuit. After Cvijan Jelic, a Serb, was killed, all other Serbs had to leave the village.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Moslem Army soldiers from the village of Preocici.

EVIDENCE: Testimony of witness Milo Cato filed with the Committee under No. 339/94-26.

IX-113

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Livno, spring 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Witness Radeta worked as manager of a sales outlet of a trading firm in Livno until May 24, 1992, when the general manager called him and told him that, being a Serb, he could no longer work as the shop manager.

The next day, after he was fired, the police came to arrest him.

Witness Crnogorac worked as a nurse at the hospital in Livno and was fired in spring 1992 because she was a Serb.

After that, the police came to her apartment in May to conduct a search, saying that they were looking for a weapon, which she did not have.

Both of the witnesses heard were forced to flee Livno (Radeta after leaving the prison).

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Jozo Peric, chief of Ministry of the Interior (MUP).

EVIDENCE: Testimonies of witnesses Drago Radeta and Zorka Crnogorac filed with the Committee under Nos. 339/94-5 and 339/94- 7.

IX-114

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Zadar, October 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Kember harassed the witness, Mitar Radek, by phone because he was a Serb and threaten him with police, in order to intimidate and finally expel him from Zadar.

During the telephone calls, Kember introduced himself by his name, demanded from Radek to bring his hunting rifle, for which he had a license, to the local community center, threatening him and saying that he had to leave Zadar.

Frightened by the threats, the witness left Zadar. He learnt that Kember went to his apartment with some policemen, broke the door and took out valuable objects.

Kember was the main organizer of breaking into Serb-owned apartments in Zadar and mining of Serb-owned houses.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Roko Kember, retired policemen from Zadar, bb Putstanova Street, born August 9, 1936, in Brodaljica, the municipality of Benkovac, father's name Sime and mother's name Marija, maiden name Zutelija, a Croat by ethnic origin.

EVIDENCE: Documentation filed with the Committee under No. 220/94-59.

IX-115

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Zagreb, May-August, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness heard was subjected to investigation before the Military Court in Zagreb on charges of criminal offense of armed rebellion, because he allegedly joined paramilitary units of SAO Krajina during his stay with his brother.

At the time of the arrest in Zagreb, the witness was at work in the enterprise where he had worked for 20 years. He used to spend weekends and days off in the village with his brother, which was the reason for suspecting him of armed rebellion.

On August 19, 1992, a letter was sent by the investigating judge of the Military Court in Zagreb, Zoran Luburic, to the District Prison in Zagreb under No. Kio. 226/92, stating that Radovanovic's detention was extended by the decision of the Military Court chamber to no longer than August 19, 1992, and since, according to the regulations, detention during investigation is not to exceed three months, and considering that the three-month detention of the accused Radovanovic expired on August 19, 1992, the order was given to release him "on today's date".

Since the reasons for detention (that he was going to escape), as established by the Military Court, obviously did not cease to exist, and charges against him were not brought after three months of investigation, the conclusion is drawn that no evidence was established.

After leaving the prison, the witness applied and received the papers showing that Zagreb is his place of residence, and then legally left Croatia.

He learnt later that he was sentenced in absentia to 12 years of imprisonment. In his opinion, this was done in order to prevent him from returning to Croatia where he owns real estate.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

Authorities in Croatia.

EVIDENCE: Testimony of witness Milivoj Radovanovic and other documents filed with the Committee under No. 570/94.

best copy available

Annex I

THE COMMITTEE FOR COLLECTING DATA ON CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST HUMANITY AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

WAR CRIMES AGAINST SERBS ON THE TERRITORY OF THE COUNTY OF GORAZDE (1992-1994)

The region of Podrinje, as a border area towards Serbia, and particulary the part of Serbia populated mostly by Moslems (Raska - the area of Ras), had a special strategic importance from the standpoint of realization of program goals of the SDA, as a leading Moslem political organization on the territory of former Yugoslavia. Ever since coming to power in 1991, the activity of this organization was aimed at the destruction of Yugoslavia and the creation of a separate Moslem state on the territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina (BiH), with eventual annexation of other areas inhabited mostly by Moslem population.

The SDA and Moslem religious communities were highly active in the region of Podrinje, preparing Moslems for the creation of the Moslem state at all cost, even through armed conflict, while intending to eradicate the Serbs, who were against this plan.

On February 16, 1992 Visegrad was the site of a religious gathering of representatives of all Islamic religious communities fom BiH, Kosovo and Metohija and Raska, with the aim of reaching an agreement on how to create the Moslem state and what methods of struggle to use in order to achieve this goal. At the beginning of April of 1992, a Moslem religious meeting was held in Foca, attended, among others, by the president of the SDA, Alija Izetbegovic. This meeting was also attended by several thousand Moslems from Raska, who, on their way back through Gorazde, made a big noise by honking their car horns, cursing and insulting Serbs. In the precinct of Bacci they caused an incident by provoking Serbs.

When the SDA came to power, relations among the ethnic groups became disturbed. There was a series of separations on national basis, intolerance and various provocations and threats to the Serbs, who represented a minority in the county of Gorazde and in the villages (according to the 1991 census there were 9,844 Serbs, 26,216 Moslems and 83 Croats). The Serbs were openly threatened that they would be no more. They were also insulted in various ways, called "Cetniks" and so on. The Serbs were demoted from all major positions, while in some firms they were fired from their jobs.

With the approach of war activities, the position of Serbs in Gorazde deteriorated, and many of them fled, not waiting for the armed conflict to begin. The Moslems began to arm themselves on a large scale, and in April of 1992 they formed their military unit - "the green berets". They put barricades on the streets and impeded the movement of the Serb population. An Orthodox priest was prevented from going to a cemetery and performing burial rites.

In Gorazde, the Moslem and Serb police forces were separated.

For the creation of an atmosphere of national intolerance and all subsequent misdeeds against Serbs in Gorazde, the greatest responsability lies with the following leaders of the SDA: Hadzo Efendic, Rijad Rascic, Enver Borovina, Hasa Kuljuh, Fehim Pleh, Kemo Celik and Hasan Tafro.

Immediately before the onset of armed conflicts in the county of Gorazde, the Moslems already started committing various misdeeds against Serbs which later,

as the conflicts intensified, became quite serious. Many of these crimes, by their nature and motives, had all the characteristics of genocide against the Serb people.

1. CRIMES AGAINST THE CIVILIAN POPULATION

From the very beginning of armed conflicts, the Serbs in Gorazde were exposed to various forms of torture by the Moslem army and the police, such as insults, threats, attacks on physical integrity, inflicting of physical and mental pain, search of flats, confiscation of things, arrests without any foundation, forced eviction from flats, restriction of movement, interrment in concentration camps, deprivation of food, destruction of civilian objects, even killings (in houses, streets, camps, by the river Drina, etc.).

An atmosphere of annihilating hatred towards Serbs was created (witness O.): "You leave your building and walk down the street for 20 meters only, and during that short period you are exposed to countless insults and threats by the citizens of Moslem nationality, including spitting and throwing stones at us."

Having in mind that all Serbs in Gorazde were subject to restricted movement, to total insecurity and every kind of torture, including physical annihilation, the whole county of Gorazde can be considered as one big concentration camp for Serbs. According to available data, only about 100 Serbs remain in Gorazde.

In continuation, this paper will deal with actual crimes committed against Serb civilians, on the basis of data and evidence available at this point in time. Killings of civilians and destruction of civilian objects will be dealt with separately.

1.1. Various forms of insults to Serb civilians

1.1.1. When hostilities began, the couple M. from Vitkovic (Gorazde) found themselves in the home of their daughter B. and son-in-law K. in Gorazde. Moslem soldiers used to barge into the house, as well as into the apartments of other Serbs, forced them to get out, held them at the gun point for hours, called them "sons of chetniks" and insulted and abused them in numerous other ways. They threatened to kill them with fire-arms or stab them with knives and to burn the house. They raided the house and took away food, all home appliances, including the telephone, as well as bedding and clothing.

Moslem soldiers threatened the couple M. twice with execution. The third time a Moslem soldier took out the husband M., put him in front of the garage, pushed the gun barrel into his mouth, saying that their way of killing is different than that of the Partisans, so that his head and brain would simply burst out. He asked M. about his relation with Draza Mihajlovic and what he (the witness) had been doing in the Partisan army.

They were taken out of the house and forcibly led to other premises. Together with many other Serbs, they spent some time in a building by the Donji most on the Drina, closely watched by an army guard.

They were subjected to insults and abuse not only by the Moslem authorities and soldiers, but also by civilian Moslems, who threw stones and other objects at them, while children used slings to break their windows.

From an apartment, in which they were forcibly located, the witnesses saw a group of about 15 armed Moslems pour gasoline and burn the house of their daughter B. and son-in-law K., which was in the Marsala Tita street.

Their apartment in Vitkovici was illegally taken over by the Moslem Hasan Hrelja.

As a result of violence to which she was exposed and constant insecurity, the wife M.'s health was seriously affected - both her heart and nerves were severely damaged.

Evidence: Minutes of the witnesses' testimony (the couple M.) in the Committee files, under Nos. 594/95-15 and 16.

1.1.2. On june 18, 1992, an armed group of Moslems (Azem Obarcanin, Sejo Kanlic, Edin Pita and Celjo, nick-named Kako) forced the front door and broke into building no. 18 in the Mose Pijade street, and, looking for Serbs, ransacked the apartment of person A., who escaped through the window (the apartment was on the ground floor).

From another apartment they took away the couple H., with hands up, together with P. and R. from another wing.

They told them they were taken to be shot.

Several hours later they were set free at the urging of a Moslem employed by the state police.
Data on the perpetrators:

1. Obarcanin Azem, nicknamed "Caza", from Gorazde (Vranjska Mahala),

2. Kanlic Sejo, from Gorazde, inspector in the township administration,

3. Pita Edin, from Gorazde, a worker in the company "Pobjeda" in Gorazde,

4. Celjo, nick named Kako.

Evidence: Minutes of the testimony of witnesses M. and H. in the Committee files under no.440/94, 11 and 17.

1.1.3. After the armed conflicts in Gorazde had begun, Moslem soldiers searched the apartment of H. in Gorazde (Sandzackih brigada str. no. 13) five times, in brief intervals, allegedly looking for arms and a radio station.

On another occasion, a Moslem soldier whose last name is Kule, came to the witness's apartment and with rifle butt struck the witness's daughter S. in the back. When H. told him that he had often wined and dined at their home before, he left the apartment.

Data on the perpetrator: Kule, a Moslem solder from Gorazde.

1.1.4. The apartment belonging to S. in Marsala Tita str. no.28 in Gorazde was searched many times by Moslem soldiers, who cursed her and called her "chetnik", threatening to cut her throat and saying that there was no life for Serbs in Gorazde.

One day a Moslem soldier by the name of Bezgrob came to take S. away. He found her at her Moslem neighbour's, who prevented him taking her away.

Data on the perpetrator: Bezgrob, a Moslem solier.

Evidence: Minutes of the testimony of the witness S. in the Committee file under no. 440/94,25.

1.1.5. Moslem soldiers and policemen searched the apartment of the couple R. in Gorazde five times and took away all valuable things from it.

At the end of June 1992 Moslems soldiers took away the couple R. from their apartment and together with another 50 Serbs put them in the corridor of hotel "Balkan". There they held them for three days, threatening to slaughter them and telling them they would soon be dead.

Moslem soldiers brought the body of the dead Serb soldier B, the son of the family R., put it in the street and for two days gathered around that body, singing ard dancing.

In the second half of July 1992, Moslem soldiers demanded that the witness R. declare in front of TV Sarajevo cameras that the Serbs were to blame for the war. He refused to do so, and several days later was taken away for interrogation by the Moslem policemen. He was interrogated by the agent Sehovic, who made obsene remarks about his mother, and when he (R.) said that he was citizen of Yugoslavia, the agent slapped his face.

In September 1992, when the witness R. went to the Town Council to ask permission to leave Gorazde, the guard Borovac slaped his face two or three times, struck him several times with his fist on the breast and kicked him, forcing him to go back.

The couple R. lived in their apartment as if under house arrest, forbidden to move and communicate with other people and tortured by hunger.

At the time when Moslems from Visegrad came to Gorazde, the apartment of the family R. was broken into by four Moslem soldiers from the unit of Ahmet Sejdic. Among them was Avdo, the son-in-law of Alic. He later moved into the family R's apartment. As soon as he entered the apartment, Avdo, cursing, asked for a knife, threatening to kill the witness R. He searched the apartment and took away several watches, one knap-sack, a car battery and several smaller things.

One night in the spring 1994, about 11 p.m., the apartment of the family R. was broken into by four Moslem soldiers, including Alic and his son-in-law Avdo. For several hours they maltreated and beat, both with hands and feet, the witness R., her mother and her husband. They threatened to slaughter them, putting knives under their throats. As a result of this beating the husband had many swellings and bruises all over his body. After beating and torturing them, they locked the family R. in one room, while the wives of some of these soldiers took away from the apartment all valuable things: a TV set, a VCR, a walkman, Hi-Fi, tape deck, etc. Just before dawn, the family R. was thrown out into the street, and Alic and his family moved into their apartment.

Data on the perpetrators:

1. Ahmet Sejdic, from Visegrad, a commander of the Moslem military unit,

2. Alic, a Moslem soldier,

3. Avdo, a Moslem soldier,

4. Sehovic, a police agent

5. Borovac, a guard in the Headquarters of the town of Gorazde.
Evidence: Minutes of the testimony of the family R., in the Committee files under Nos. 440/94-8 and 594/94-14.

1.1.6. The witness S., a Serb married to a Moslem called Senad Bujak from Gorazde, from the beginning of armed clashes till her escape to Serb territory (July 1994), was maltreated and beaten by her husband Senad, who became a Moslem soldier. Coming home drunk, he would beat her, usually striking her with his fists in the small of her back and cursed her "vlaska" (Serb) mother. She begged him to kill her and put an end to suffering, but he would beat her even more and finally force her to have sexual intercourse with him.

Data on perpetrator: Senad Bujak, from Gorazde, a Moslem soldier.

Evidence: Minutes of testimony of the witness B., in the Committee files under no. 440/94-10.

1.1.7. In May 1992, Moslem soldiers evicted a group of Serbs from their apartments and homes in the Colony "1 May" in Gorazde and put them in two buildings under guard. Among these Serbs was the witness M. The confinement of these Serbs, in total isolation, lasted 12 days, after which they were allowed to return to their homes, provided that in the meantime, they were not taken by the Moslems.

Since the witness M.'s apartment had been hit by a shell, she approached Hasa, a deputy mayor of the local community of Efendici, but Hasa refused to talk to her.

In addition to this, the family M. was subjected to various insults and humilations (called "chetniks" etc.), and suffered from hunger, since there was no food.

Evidence: Minutes of testimony of the witness M., in the Committee files under no. 205/95-3.

1.1.8. At the beginning of armed clashes, Moslem soldiers forbade Serbs to leave their apartments. The building in which the family of the witness B. lived was controlled by a soldier called Bekto.

On one occasion, when the witness B. went out into the street and met with T., a uniformed soldier called Kustirica approached them and told them that both of them, as well as other Serbs, would be killed if Serb soldiers failed to stop shooting from the nearby hills and that it was the order of Hadze (mayor of Gorazde)

Some twenty days after the beginning of armed clashes, Betko took M. and the witness B. from the apartment, and together with J., I., and Z. put him into the cellar of a building next door, belonging to Bosko Bjelakovic. There they spent two months in isolation, and after that were taken back to their apartments. On April 24, 1994 the apartment belonging to M. and the witness B. was broken into by Anel Berinac from Visegrad, with three more Moslem soldiers. He forced them to leave the apartment in five minutes, so that they went to Z.

Berinac with two other Moslems went later to Z.'s apartment and threatened the witness B. that he would kill her, saying that he had found a pistol and some bombs in her apartment, which was not true.

/...

The witness B. and her mother M. left Gorazde on August 22, 1994, with severely impaired health due to hard life, hunger and mental suffering caused by constant threats and tortures.

The family L., the parents of M., were driven away from their apartment in the Marsala Tita str. no. 13 in Gorazde and together with other Serbs locked up in a building which was the target of artillery shelling. Moslem soldiers prevented them from seeking refuge from the shells in the basement of the building.

When the family L. returned, they found their apartment completely raided (food and all valuable things had been taken away). Isolated, without food, deprived of contacts with their family, they died in 1993. Moslems provoked the witness B. and two other Serbs who buried the dead, throwing stones at them and saying: "One dog less".

Data on the perpetrators:

1. Beko, a Moslem soldier from Visegrad,

2. Kustirica, a MOslem soldier,

3. Anel Berinac, from Visegrad, a Moslem soldier.

Evidence: Minutes of the testimony of the witness B., in the Committee files under no. 440/94-4.

1.1.9. On June 26 1992, Moslems in uniform drove away the witness S. from her aprtment in the 1. maja street no. 15 in Gorazde, and took her to a former canteen, where about 75 Serbs were already being held in captivity. They were held there for three days and threatened that they would all be killed. When S. returned to her apartment, she found the door forced and all valuable things taken away.

In April 1994, Moslems in uniform drove her out of the apartment again, and until she managed to escape from Gorazde (July 8, 1994) she lived with 16 other persons in the house of a Sebian woman.

As all other Serbs, she also suffered from lack of food, since they received no aid, as opposed to Moslems.

Evidence: Minutes of the testimony of the witness S., in the Committee file under no. 440/94-6.

1.1.10. In July 1992, armed persons in uniform drove the witness U. out of his apartment in the 1. maja str. no. 34 in Gorazde and took him to another building in the same street, where he was put, together with seven more Serbs, into a room measuring 4 x 4 metres. Apart from a girl aged about twenty, the rest of them were mostly elderly people.

There they kept them for 15 days. They provided no food, but took them occasionally to their own apartments to search for some food, if there was anything left.

When they came home, the witness U. found his apartment robbed. Later on, the Moslem family Isakovic from the village of Gojcevic moved into his apartment. Before moving in, a girl from that family hurried him to vacate the apartment, saying that all "Vlasi" (Serbs) should be killed.

Evidence: Minutes of the testimony of the witness U. in the Committee files under no. 440/94-7.

1.1.11. In mid-July 1992, members of the Moslem army and police forced a considerable number of Serbs in Gorazde to vacate their apartments, so that Moslem refugees could be accomodated in them. About 75 of them, men, women and children, aged between 7 and 70, were taken to a building in the Mose Pijade str. across the street from the building of the state police. They were squeezed into four apartments, so that there were up to 12 of them in one room. They were guarded by 4-5 policemen, who prohibited them from contacting each other.

While throwing out the witness H. and his family from their apartment, Hodzic Sefko, head of the police patrol, read to H. the decision of the War Presidency, signed by Hadzo Efendic, on the formation of so-called "Center for Isolation of Serbs". The alleged purpose of this was to protect Serbs from Moslem extremists and to prevent Serbs in Gorazde from cooperating with Serb units outside Gorazde.

In this camp the Serbs were held for about three months, in highly inadequate sanitary and other conditions. Once a day they were given boiled unsalted nettle, and every eight days a piece of bread. They slept on the bare floor, since there was no furniture.

The imprisoned Serbs approached Ibro Causevic, president of the Red Cross of Gorazde, asking to be given food as humanitarian aid. He showed them the decree of the War Presidency, signed by Hadzo Efendic, stating that the Red Cross should not give Serbs in islation any food, since food for them was provided from other sources.

The Serbs confined in this camp were exhausted due to severe conditions of life. Their health was seriously damaged and they suffered from excessive lose of weight (for example, the witness H. lost 41 kg while in the camp). Two sisters, aged 55 and 60, one of whom was named Slavka, both died while interned in this camp.
The camp was located about 150 meters from the front line and was, accordingly, exposed to frequent shellings from both sides. The interned Serbs asked one policeman to convey to the chief of the police, Ibro Merkez, their appeal to let them hide in the corridor of the basement of the building during heavy fighting. The policeman came back with Merkez's message: it is better for them to shut up, or else he would personally come up and tie them all to the window sills.

Cedo Jovanovic, a teacher from Gorazde, was killed by a granade, while five more Serbs were wounded: Vlatko Vojinovic (shrapnel in the leg), Rastko Vukmanovic (neck), Slavko Popovic (neck), Vlado Nedimovic and another man.

When they were let out of the camp, the interned Serbs did not have anywhere to go back to, as their apartments had been occupied by Moslems. They had to manage as well as they could.

On getting out of the camp, H. pleaded with chief of police Merkez to help him get back his apartment, occupied in the meantime by Fadil Fakovic. Merkez told him that the apartment was appropriated by the War Presidency, and that he - Merkez - only implemented the decisions of the Presidency.

Data on the perpetrators:

1. Hadzo Efendic, from Gorazde, chairman of the SDA, mayor of Gorazde, president of the War Presidency in Gorazde, main organizer and inspirer of crimes against Serbs,

2. Rijad Rascic, from Gorazde, economist, deputy chairman of the SDA and member of the Moslem War Presidency in Gorazde,

3. Enver Borovina, from Gorazde, born in Ustikolina, veterinarian, member of the War Presidency,

4. Hasa Kuljuh, from Gorazde, economist, chief of Economy Department of the county of Gorazde, member of the War Presidency in Gorazde,

5. Fehim Pleh, from Gorazde, lawyer, formerly secretary of the county of Gorazde, member of Moslem War Presidency in Gorazde,

6. Ibro Merkez, chief of police in Gorazde, organizer of the "reserve police force", the person who implemented the decisions of the Moslem War Presidency in Gorazde,

7. Sefko Hodzic, member of the police force in Gorazde,

8. Sasa Dragas, policeman in the Gorazde police force,

9. Izet Klovo, policeman in the Gorazde police force,

10. Nuzur Borcak, policeman in the Gorazde police force,
11. Subasic, policeman in the Gorazde police force.

Evidence: Minutes of testimony in the Committee files under Nrs. 440/94-11, 12, 13, 17, 18 and 42, 36/95 and 462/94.

1.1.12. While the witness Z. was in the camp in the Mosa Pijade street, across the street from the Gorazde Police, her apartment was occupied by a Moslem family. In the fall of 1992 she was allowed to go back to her apartment. Then, in June 1993 three armed Moslems forced the witness Z. to leave her apartment. She found refuge with the family E., where she used to stay overnight before, fearing that she might be assaulted in her own apartment.

Moslems used to assault Serbs frequently, when they would go out in search for some water or food. They called the Serbs "criminals", while women were "wives of chetniks", etc. At night Moslems fired bursts into the windows of apartments inhabited by Serbs.

Evidence: Testimony of the witness Z. in the Committee file under Nr. 462/94.

1.1.13. In April 1994 Moslem police organized a camp for internment of Serbs in the home of the Nedimovic family in Gorazde. There were about 50 interned Serbs, constantly under guard. The living conditions were extremely hard. They had only one meal a day and a piece of bread. The interned Serbs were exposed to all kinds of threats and abuse. They were called "chetniks", while the house in which they were jailed was called "the zoo for Serbs".

Data on the perpetrators:

1. Azem Obrcanin, from Gorazde,

2. Jasko Jusic, from Hubijer (near Gorazde)

3. Ramiz Koso, a Moslem soldier.

Evidence: Minutes of the testimonies of the witnesses M., B., L., R., and z. in the Committee files under Nrs. 440/94-11, 13, 17 and 42, as well as 594/94 and 462/94.

1.1.14. From the beginning of armed clashes the witness S. from Vitkovici (a suburb of Gorazde), just like other Serbs, lived in constant fear of the Moslems, since he did not enjoy any protection as a citizen. Police searched his apartment twice, and the same was done by members of military units.

Salko Malicevic, a Moslem who worked with the witness S. in the same firm, told him on one occasion that he had been given the order to liquidate him, but that he had no intention of doing that, since he was not capable of murder (he left Gorazde eventually).

During 1993 the witness S. was taken to forced labor together with some other Serbs. They were made to cut wood, to clean streets, kill and bury dogs etc. While performing these tasks, they were subjected to numerous insults and mockings, even by children.

On May 17, 1994, the Moslem police deported the witness S. together with the remaining Serbs in Vitkovici to the village of Sasici near Gorazde. They were allowed to take along only essential things, and were taken in trucks to Sasici, where they were accomodated in Serb houses. They were under constant control of the police and were not allowed to leave the village.

Evidence: Minutes of the testimony of the witness S., in the Committee files under no. 205/95-1.

1.1.15. On May 5, 1992, the Moslem soldier Murat Popovic broke into the apartment of the witness K. in Vitkovici (a suburb of Gorazde) and immediately started to beat her with his rifle butt all over her body. He hit her on her left arm, earlier broken in the shoulder, after which she fainted. When she recovered, Popovic threatened to kill her and asked about her son's whereabouts. She pleaded with him to kill her and not torture her any more, but he answered that she would not pull through that easily and hit her again several times with the rifle butt.

The following day the police took the witness from her apartment and put her in the house of Zdravko Nikolic in Vitkovici. The policeman took her often to so-called interrogations, followed by death threats and various insults. She was interrogated by the agent Osman Subasic.

On May 17, 1994, she was deported, together with other Serbs to the village of Sasici, near Gorazde, where they were under constant police control.

Data on the perpetrators:

1. Murat Popovic from Vitkovici (Gorazde),

2. Osman Subasic, from Foca.

Evidence: Minutes of the testimony of the witness K. (2o5/95-2).

1.1.16. On July 14, 1992, Moslem soldiers attacked the Serb village of Bucje and "collected" all Serbs who had not managed to escape - 44 of them. On the way to Trebesko brdo, they let go several women and children, while the rest of the group, consisting of 32 people (12-15 men, the rest women), was taken to Trebesko brdo and incarcerated in the basement of a building. The soldiers of the Moslem unit of Ahmet Sejdic from Visegrad beat the male Serbs, and

maltreated and insulted females, slapping their faces or pulling their hair. At night the males were taken out individually and ordered to raise their hands, after which they were beaten with fists, feet, rifle butts and rubber sticks. The Moslems made them lie on their stomachs and "eat" dust, and then beat them again all over their bodies until they fainted. They put knives under their throats and in front of their eyes. They used knives to carve the Moslem emblem (crescent and star) into their bodies and the letters SDA on their backs. They pierced their ears, saying they intended to give them earrings. The Serb P. was nailed by the ear to a wooden beam in the basement.

This torture lasted six days. After that, the Serbs were taken to a prison camp in Gorazde, where they remained for eight months.

There were ten or more of them in one cell, men and women together. They were lying on bare floors and had no covers. Once a day they were given some chowder, sometimes containing hair nad broken glass, and a small piece of bread.

They were interrogated by police inspectors Samir Dzebo and Mensur Dakovic from Gorazde. The witness V. was pulled by the hair during interrogation. After releasing them from the prison camp, the witness V., as well the other Serbs, was not allowed to move freely.

Data on the perpetrators:

1. Ahmet Sejdic, from Visegrad, commander of the Moslem military unit,

2. Samir Dzebo, a police inspector from Gorazde,

3. Dakovic Mensur, a police inspector from Gorazde.

Evidence: Minutes of the testimony of the witness V., V. and B., in the Committee files under Nrs. 440/94-3, 9 and 15.

1.1.17. At the beginning of May 1992, Moslem soldiers raided Serb houses in the village of Crkvine (county of Gorazde), taking all valuable things and physically abusing some of the Serbs. Among the beaten was Anda Sekara, born Delic, from Crkvine.

On May 12, 1992, a group of Moslem soldiers, among them the sons of Omer Erak from Kalac, deported from the vilage of Crkvine to the village of Kalac four women of Serb nationality: Anda and Stana Delic, and Anda Sekara, born Delic, and incarcerated them in a house. A Moslem soldier, Mujo Pestek, demanded that they inform the men from their village about their whereabouts, saying that he would not set them free until the men came to get them. One of the women informed by phone a relative of hers, and soon after that the following Serbs came to the village of Kalac: Novica, Niko, Jovo, Radivoje and Dragan Delic, Ugljesa and Nikola zmukic, Milutin Pejovic, Pero Sekara and Ljubo Martovic - all from the village of Crkvine. They were taken to Mravince and interrogated by Osman Subasic in the Moslem army headquarters. During interogation he beat Niko Delic in front of all the others. After that the women were released and the men kept in custody (their further fate will be dealt with in the second part of this paper).

The Moslem soldiers continued to raid the Serb houses in the village of Crkvine. Dino Dzambegovic and another Moslem soldier, on August 10, 1992, broke into the house of S. and for three days, with short intervals, beat and maltreated the four above-mentioned women and S. On August 13, 1992, Anda Sekara hanged herself, since she cold not tolerate the torture any longer. The remainimg three women and S. were taken to the village of Sasici.

/...

Data on the perpetrators:

1. "Mido" , the son of Omer Erak from Kalac, a Moslem soldier

2. "Liko", the second son of Osman Erak from Kalac, a Moslem soldier,

3. Mujo Pestek, from the village of Lokarica, a Moslem soldier,

4. Osman Subasic, a Moslem army officer

5. Dino Dzambegovic, from the village of Milijan, by Cajnice.

Evidence: Testimony of the witness D., in the Committe files under no. 694/94-13.

1.1.18. In April 1994, a group of seven Moslem soldiers, led by Jasko Jusic, broke down the entrance door and forcibly entered the apartment belonging to D. and M. in the Mose Pijade str. no. 18 in Gorazde. The time was 11.30 p.m. They jumped all over the place, shouting and asking the tennants to move out immediately, but finally consented to wait until morning.

Azem Obarcanin and a certain Pozder, accompanied by another Moslem soldier, broke into the apartment in the early morning hours. D. and M. fled to seek refuge with some neighbours, while the Moslem soldiers fired shots in the apartment, eventually causing a fire.

When D. and M. went the police to ask for help, they were detained in jail "as a protection measure" against enraged Moslems. The following day they were advised to file a private complaint with the court, while some Moslems who lived in the same building declared they themselves had put the apartment on fire. In the meantime, Jasko Jusic moved into the apartment.

Data on the perpetrators:

1. Jasko Jusic, from Hubijer, near Gorazde, a bodyguard of the Moslem commander Ramiz Durakovic.

2. Azem Obarcanin, from Gorazde,

3. Pozder, from the hamlet of Vranje near Gorazde, son of Naila Pozder.

Evidence: Minutes of the testimony of m. and D., in the Committee files under Nrs. 440/94-11 and 18.

1.1.19. Two armed Moslems, Ramiz Koso and Apko Hasanagic, in the night between April 20 and 21, 1994, tried to set fire to the house of the Nedimovic family in Gorazde, turned into a prison camp for Serbs. They fired from their arms and threatened to kill all Serbs.

The following morning Apko Hasanagic took the witness H. from his son's apartment and asked him to give a statement to Radio Gorazde, declaring that the Serbs in Gorazde were well and unmolested by anyone. When the witness H. refused to go with Hasanagic and make a statement, the Moslem started to scold and insult him, and then put the rifle against the witness's head lenghtwise and fired four shots, singeing his hair.

After that Hasanagic took the witness H. to the house of the Nedimovic family and tried to make him and all other Serbs interned in that house go to the bridge leading to the left bank of the river Drina, where Radio Gorazde was

located. Fearing that they would be killed on the bridge, the Serbs resisted. Two of them, D. and V., started toward the bridge and were wounded. In the ensuing commotion, R. and N. tried to go back to the building and Hasanagic fired in their direction, but missed. When the Serbs resisted going to the bridge, Hasanagic said that he had to make them go because the witness H. refused to give a statement to Radio Gorazde. The witness H. then said that he would be willing to make a statement only if all other Serbs were released. Hasanagic then took only the witness H. toward the bridge. H. persistently resisted, saying that the police department also had a radio station and that he could make his statement there. Finally Hasanagic changed his mind and told the witness H. that he would make the statement some other time.

According to what the witness H. learned later, D. and V. were shot at from the position held by Moslem soldiers (from the Workers center and the courthouse). The idea was to kill the Serbs on the bridge by Moslem fire, and to blame the Serb soldiers, whose most forward position was some 300 meters from the bridge, for this crime.

Immidiately after this event, S., together with his wife G. and their children swam across the Drina and fled to Serb territory. On April 24, 1994, Cazim Obarcanin, Apko Hasanagic and another Moslem soldier, looking for the witness H., broke into his son's apartment. The witness H. managed to escape across the balcony into the adjacent apartment. Then these soldiers set fire to his son's apartment and to the family houses of E. and the witness Z., which were located in the immediate vicinity of the witness H.

Data on the perpetrators:

1. Ramiz Koso , a Moslem soldier

2. Apko Hasanagic, from Gorazde, a Moslem soldier,
3. Cazim Obarcanin, from Gorazde, a Moslem soldier,

4. Sefko Hodzic, a policeman from Gorazde.

Evidence: Minutes of the testimony of witness H. and G., in the Committee files under Nos. 36/95 and 440/94-17.

1.2. Killing of civilians

From the very onset of armed conflicts in the county of Gorazde, the Moslem army and police committed massive crimes against Serbs, including the cruellest ones - killing civilians.

Killings were carried out in the places where Serbs were found or taken to, in their own houses, in streets, in jails or prison camps. Many were killed on the banks of the river Drina and their bodies subsequently were thrown into the river.

Murat Sabanovic, from Visegrad, who opened the sluices of the Visegrad dam, adressed the Moslem soldiers before starting for Gorazde with the following words: "We are going on from here, let those who are not able to slaughter and kill Serbs step out of the file", Nobody left the file. On arriving in Gorazde, Sabanovic used a bullhorn to call on Moslems to kill Serbs (the witness M.).

In the newly created climate of annihilation of Serbs, civilians, even children could kill, without being prevented in this by anyone.

The Serbs who succeded in escaping from Gorazde estimate that the Moslem army and police killed about 200 Serbs - civilians in the region of the county of Gorazde. Moslems themselves were heard to say that in the first months of the war they killed 250 Serb civilians.

On the basis of data collected and available evidence, the following killings were carried out:

1.2.1. Memsudin Rascic, a Moslem soldier from Gorazde, made a search of the apartment of Dusan Nikolic in Gorazde at the beginning of May of 1992. Dusan's brother Brano was also there, so Rascic took them both to Vitkovici, a suburb of Gorazde, where he slaughtered them and threw their bodies into the Drina.

Data on the perpetrator: Masmudin Rascic, from Gorazde, nick-named "Mese", son of father Ibrahim and mother Hasna.

Evidence: Testimonies of witness E. and C. in the Committee files under no. 370/94, as well as the minutes of the testimony of the witness B. (205/95-3).

1.2.2. In mid-May of 1992, a group of Moslem soldiers killed Ilija Vlaski from Bacak in the hamlet of Rascici near Gorazde. In the village of Brda near Gorazde the same group killed three Serb civilians: Budo Uljar, Pero Pantovic and Milos Drekalo, all from the village Brda. Vlaski and Uljar, found in their houses, were slaughtered and their bodies thrown into a near-by creek, while Pantovic and Drekalo were shot on the thresholds of their homes.

Data on the perpetrators:

1. Salko Rogo, born in 1952, from father Mujo and mother Hadzira, permanently resident in Gorazde, precinct of Bacci,

2. Aljo Rogo, born in 1956, from father Mujo and mother Hadzira, permanently resident in Bacci,

3. Rasim Rogo, born in 1961, from father Mujo and mother Hadzira, permanently resident in Bacci,

4. Sevko Rogo, from father Suljo, permanently resident in Bacci,

5. Murat Rogo, from father Suljo, permanently resident in Bacci,

6. Halim Rogo, born 1952, from father Suljo, permanently resident in Bacci, and

7. Enes Rogo, born 1971, from father Murat, permanently resident in Bacci.

Evidence: Testimony of the witness K., in the Committee files under no. 370/94.

1.2.3. In the first half of May 1992, a group of Moslem soldiers barged into the house of Miso Jevdevic, in the Ksenija Tanaskovic str. no. 1. They looted the house, then burned it, while Misa and his son Milenko Jevdevic were taken to the hamlet of Mahala near Gorazde and shot to death.

Data on the perpetrators:

1. Abdulselam Sijercic, nick-named "Pelam", born in 1952 in Gorazde, from father Sadik,

2. Memsudim Rascic, nick-named "Memse", from father Ibrahim and mother Hasna, owner of the games parlour in Gorazde,

3. Samir Terovic, from Gorazde, nick-named "Tera",

4. Admir Klovo, from Gorazde, nick-named "Tyson", from father Sulejman,

5. Sakib Islamagic, from Gorazde, nick-named "Kime", and

6. Ibrisim Imsirovic, from Gorazde.

Evidence: Committee files under no. 370/94.

1.2.4. On May 22, 1992, members of the Moslem army group called "the green berets", broke into the house of Milan and Mila Spaic in Gorazde, in the presinct of Obarak, searched and looted the house and then shot to death Mila Spaic, born Droca, who was visiting. After that, they burned the house together with the victim's body.

Data on the perpetrators:

1. Izudin Celjo, from Gorazde, nick-named "Beli",

2. Sabahudin Celjo, from Gorazde, nick-named "Crni",

3. Muris zivojevic, from Gorazde,

4. Memso Ramovic, from Gorazde.

Evidence: Testimony - the Committee files under no. 370/94.

1.2.5. The members of the Moslem army and police killed in 1992 in Vitkovici (a suburb of Gorazde) about 30 Serbs. The Serbs were first incarcerated in the nitrogen factory and shot to death, or they were killed in their apartments or by the river, after having been taken from their homes.

On May 5, 1992, a Moslem soldier took out of their apartments Rajko Kucic, Mirko Labus and Jovanka Labus, all from Vitkovici. Two days later, the witness Staka Kucic heard from her neighbour Azemina Vukovic that her husband and the Labus couple, by order of the Moslem command, had been shot to death on the same day they were taken from their homes and that their bodies had been thrown into the Drina. Then, and on another occasion, the witness heard the killing had been carried out by Omer Lukavica, from Vitkovici.

The whole family of Petko Stajanovic from Vitkovici perished. First Petko's son was killed, then his daughter-in-law was raped, and when Petko protested, he was killed on the spot. After that Petko's daughter-in-law and grandson fled to Gorazde and were killed by shells, while his sick wife died at home.

Data on the perpetrator:

1. Omer Lukavica, from Vitkovici, a Moslem soldier.

Evidence: Testimonies of witnesses in the Committee files under Nos. 295/95-2 and 1, 36/95-1 and 281/95-5.

1.2.6. In mid-1992, the Moslem army, while capturing Serb villages on the territory of the county of Gorazde, robbed, looted and burned houses and other objects and killed Serbs who failed to escape. The victims were:

1. Stojan Vukovic, from Bigovici,
2. zivko Markovic, from Mirosici

3-14. Twelve members of the Vukasinovic family from the village of Bukvica, including women and children.

15-17. Sava, Nikola and Buda Vukadin from the village of Osjecani (hamlet of Smreke).

18-19. Vukosava Neskovic and Milka Vukadin (wife of Budo Vukadin), burned alive in the house of Vukosava Neskovic in the village of Osjecani,

20. Milanko Neskovic, from Osjecani,

21-22. Lazar Gavrilovic, aged 92 and his son Jovan, from the village of Crvljice,

23. Ranka Pajovic from the village of Pijevac,

24. a woman whose last name was Pesic, from the village of Pijevac,

25-29. Ljuboje and Nedeljko Jovovic and three elderly women, all from the village of Glamoc.

Evidence: Committee files no. 36/95.

1.2.7. In mid-1992, Moslem soldiers captured Serb villages Borak Brdo and Grabovica and killed six Serbs who failed to escape. The old man Ilija Gladanac was cut into pieces with a knife, in front of his house in the village of Borak Brdo. Before burial, the parts of his body had to be collected in a tent sheet.

Andelka Terzic from Grabovica was also among the Serbs murdered.

Data on the perpetrators:

1. Meho Drljevic, from the village of Kopaca, the hamlet of Zidine, and

2. Enes Turkovic, from Gorazde, both batallion commanders in the Gorazde Moslem brigade.

Evidence: Minutes of testimonies of witnesses, Committee files under nos. 440/94-21 and 36/95.

1.2.8. In mid-1992, at least 20 Serbs from the group imprisoned in the prison camp in Mravinjac were killed (county of Gorazde). Among them were:

1-5. Novica, Niko, Jovo, Radivoja and Dragana Delic, from Crkvine,

6-7. Ugljesa and Nikola zmukic, from Crkvine,

8. Milutin Pejovic, from Crkvine,
9. Ljubo Matovic, from Crkvine.

Moslem soldiers captured these Serbs (also Pero Sekara, who died of a heart attack), by using four women from Crkvine as hostages (described under 1.1.17.). They were held in the concentration camp in Mravinjac for a while, and when they were taken in trucks to Gorazde, the driver was killed in Vitkovici. The dead driver's brother then fired at the Serbs, killing Radivoje

Delic and wounding Novica Delic. The families of those Serbs who survived this shooting never learned anything about them, and according to what one of the witnesses (H.) heard, they were all killed.

The following Serbs incarcerated in the camp of Mravinjac were killed:

10-11. Dejan Jagodic and his wife, from Mravinjac,

12. Milja Vukadin, who was taken from the village of Osjecani.

The commanding officers of the Moslem military unit who imprisoned Serbs in the concentration camp in Mravinjac were Mustafa Zlatic and Osman Subasic.

Data on the perpetrators:

1. Mustafa Zlatic, from Gorazde, commanding officer of a Moslem military unit, age about 40, occupation teamster,

2. Osman Subasic, from Foca, a Moslem army officer.

Evidence: Minutes of the testimony of the witness H., in the Committee files under nos. 594/94-13 and 36/95.

1.2.9. Moslem soldiers under arms, commanded by Osman Subasic, in August 1992 captured Gojko Simovic, from Sarajevo, an officer in the Yugoslav National Army, who happened to be in the village of Sasici when the war started. Nobody ever learned anything about his fate, so that he is presumed dead, i.e. killed.

Data on the perpetrator:

Osman Subasic, nick-named "Osmo", from Zubina Suma, who before the war had been employed in the Foca prison.

Evidence: Committee files no. 594/94-17.

1.2.10. The following Serbs were also killed in Gorazde:

1. Todor Apostolov, who lived in Sandzackih brigada str. no. 12, taken from home in July 1992 and killed in the hamlet of Mahale, near the mosque,

2. Milan Vajagic, lived in the same building, was taken away in July 1992 and killed in the hamlet of Mahale, near the mosque,
3. Steva Vajagic, lived in the same building, was taken away in July 1992 and killed in Mahale, near the mosque,

4. Rastko Vukomanovic, from Gorazde, killed by Jasko Jusic in April 1994. Jusic was furious because the apartment he intended to move into had been set on fire, and he was told that it had been done by the former owner (although it was done by Moslem soldiers). Enraged, he went to the Nedimovic house in Mose Pijade str. no. 62 and fired a series of shots at Serbs who either lied down on the floor or tried to escape.

5. Koviljka Vukovic, aged 65, who lived in the 1. maja str., was taken out of her apartment at night and killed with a blunt object. Her body was thrown into the Drina river (her handbag was put on the bank, with the idea of simulating a suicide),

6. Krsta Vukovic, who lived in Sandzackih brigada str. no. 12, was taken away in July 1992 and killed in the hamlet of Mahale, near the mosque,

7. Zora Danilovic, aged 50, was thrown down from the fifth floor balcony in a house in Mira Sekarica street in the first half of 1994,

8. Milisav Dokic, from the village of Ilovaca, hamlet Nekopi, killed by armed Moslems in April 1992,

9. Branislav Dokovic, aged 40, killed in the first half of 1994 in a garage by the river Drina by soldiers from Ahmet Sejdic's unit (his body was found in the river),

10. Ivo Dokovic, aged 65, from Marsala Tita str., killed in the first half of 1994 in a garage by the Drina, by soldiers from Ahmet Sejdic's unit. His body was found in the Drina,

11. Milan Djelar and his wife, who lived in Marsala Tita str. no. 36,

12. Boja Djelar, who lived in marsala Tita str. no. 36. In May 1992 her body was found, with nine gunshot wounds and a knife stab in the neck. A Moslem policeman who attended her funeral said that Boja's husband Milan "swam down the Drina".

13. Desanka Ignjatovic, seriously wounded in the night between April 17 and 18, 1994, when the house of the Carapic family was broken into by two Moslem soldiers under arms, who fired shots at the group of Serbs gathered there. Desanka eventually succumbed to injuries sustained.

14. Srecko Ivanovic, aged 65, killed in his apartment in 1. maja str. in Gorazde on December 1, 1994. His head was broken with some heavy, blunt object.

15-16. Trifun Ivetic and his wife Bogdanka, from 1. maja str., killed in the first half of 1994, found dead in their apartment,

17. Milja Jaksic, who lived in Sandzackih brigada str., taken away in July 1992 and killed in the hamlet of Mahala, near the mosque,

19. Stjepan Jaksic, who lived in Sandzackih brigada str. no. 12, taken away in July 1992 and killed in the hamlet of Mahala, near the mosque.

20. Stojan Jankovic, from Gorazde, killed in mid-1992 in Gorazde by an unknown sniper, while crossing an open space to get some water,

21-22. Toma Jevtovic and his wife Bogdanka, klled in the first half of 1994, in front of the building in which they lived, in 1. maja str.,

23. Dragan Komlenovic, aged about 40, taken away in mid-1992 and killed later,

24. Savo Komlenovic, aged about 45, taken away in mid-1992 and killed in the village of Mahala, near the mosque,

25. Zdravko Kovac, after his apartment in Sandzackih brigada str. no. 18 was searched on May 26, 1992, he was seized by a group of Moslem soldiers and policemen under arms - Zija Hodzic, Safet Subasic, Sefko Hodzic, Mirko Dedovic and "Milo" and taken away in an unknown direction. Later there were rumors that he was strangled with a piece of wire and his body thrown into the river,

26. Milan Lalovic, from Sandzackih brigada str. no. 12; on July 13 1992 he was taken away by Moslem militiamen. His wife did not know anything about him, so

she presumed him killed, as well as many others, in the village of Mahala, near the mosque.

27. Branko Lackovic, from Gorazde, in mid-April of 1994, Moslem soldiers expelled him and his wife Ljubica from their apartment and made them cross the bridge leading to the left bank of the river Drina. They fired shots at them, wounding him and later throwing his body into the river, while his wife managed to run across the bridge to the other bank,

28. Dusan Leovac, aged 53, from Ksenija Tanaskovic str., was taken away in July 1992 and killed in the village of Mahala, near the mosque,

29. Branko Ljujic, age about 53, a teacher, who lived in Omladinska str. in Gorazde, taken away by Sefko Hodzic, a Moslem policeman, and killed after being tortured in the police department,

30-31. Rade Marinkovic and his wife Anda, who lived in Rasadnik str. in Gorazde,

32. Desa Markovic, from Gorazde, aged 60, killed in the night between April 17 and 18, 1994, when the house of the Carapic family, where a number of Serbs had taken refuge, was broken into by two armed Moslem soldiers who shot her,

33. Milan Mihajlovic, age about 30, was taken away from the settlement called "1. maj"; he is supposed to have been killed and thrown into the Drina,

34. Danilo Milovic, from Gorazde, taken away in July 1992 and killed in the village of Mahala, near the mosque,

35. Slobodanka Mitranovic, age 83, who lived in Marsala Tita str., was killed in the first half of 1994; her body was found in the Drina,

36. Milos Mutlak, from Gorazde, killed in mid-1992; his body was found in the Drina,

37. Kova Neric, from Gorazde; in 1993 (date unknown) Moslem policemen strangled her in her apartment in the settlement "1. Maj" and her body was found in the river,

38. Novica Neskovic, aged 90, paralyzed, burned alive in his home in Gorazde,

39. Brana Nikolic, an old woman; on July 17, 1992 was shot to death on the stairs of her house in the Sandzackih brigada str. by Moslem soldiers, among them the son of Sefko Selimovic, a teacher,

40. Ranko Pejovic, from Gorazde, killed by a group of Moslem children, who beat him on the head with stones, like a snake,

41. Zora Perovic, pushed from the fourth floor,

42. Zoran Sorak, who lived in the Sandzackih brigada str. no. 12., was taken away in July 1992 and killed in the village of Mahala, near the mosque,

43-44. Marjan Stojanovic and his mother Koviljka were shot to death on July 17, 1992 in their apartment in Sandzackih brigada str., no. 18, by a group of Moslem soldiers, among them the son of teacher Sefko Selimovic,

45. Ugljesa Stojanovic, who lived in the 1. maja str., no. 15, was taken away on July 13, 1992; it is presumed that he was killed and thrown into the river (a corpse resembling him was found on the bank),

/.

46-47. Milko and Miladin Heleta, killed on May 4, 1992 in front of the house they lived in, in the village of Povrsnica near Gorazde,

48. Anda Carapic, from Bucje, born in 1939, father's name Milovan, died from exhaustion and hunger in the police prison in Gorazde,

49. Darinka Carapic, aged 83, burned in the house in Sandzackih brigada street,

50. Drago Carapic, from Bucje, age about 68, father's name Mico, died from exhaustion and hunger in the police prison in Gorazde,

51. Dusan Carapic, from Bucje, born in 1932, father's name Ostoja, died from exhaustion and hunger in the police prison in Gorazde,

52. Jovan Carapic, from Bucje; in July 1992 Moslem soldiers from Ahmet Sejdic's unit tormented him atrociously in Trebesko brdo; he died later from his injuries,

53. Radoje Carapic, from Bucje, father's name Milan, aged 21; in the first half of 1994 Moslem soldiers from Ahmet Sejdic's unit slaughtered him and his body was found in the Drina.

Data on the perpetrators:

1. Hadzo Efendic, chairman of the SDA and mayor of Gorazde, later head of the War Presidency in Gorazde, aged about 45, M.A. in economics, born in the village of Zaborak (Cajnice), main organizer and perpetrator of crimes against Serbs,

2. Rijad Rascic, from Gorazde, economist, before the war employed at a cable factory in Gorazde, deputy chairman of the SDA and member of the Moslem War Presidency in Gorazde,

3. Enver Borovina, from Gorazde, born in Ustikolina, age about 35, veterinarian, member of the Moslem War Presidency,

4. Hasa Kuljuh, from Gorazde, economist, chief of the Economy Department in the county of Gorazde, member of the Moslem War Presidency,

5. Fehim Pleh, from Gorazde, lawyer, secretary of the Town Council of Gorazde, member of the Moslem War Presidency,

6. Kemal Duliman, from Gorazde, head of the so-called civilian summary court in Gorazde,

7. Ibro Merkez, chief of police in Gorazde, organizer of the "reserve police force",

8. Dzevad Begovic, from Gorazde, head of the Public Security Service in Gorazde,

9. "Hoso", police inspector in Gorazde,

10. Kamenica, police inspector in Gorazde,

11. Samir Dzebo, police inspector in Gorazde,

12. Mensur Dakovic, police inspector in Gorazde,

13. Irfan Celjo, police inspector in Gorazde,

14. Ahmet Sejdic, officer in charge of a Moslem military unit,

15. Zijo Hodzic, a Moslem soldier,

16. Safet Subasic, a Moslem soldier,

17. Sefko Dedovic, from Gorazde, a Moslem policeman,

18. Mirzo Dedovic, a Moslem soldier,

19. "Mile", a Moslem soldier,

20. the son of Sefko Selimovic, teacher from Gorazde, a Moslem soldier,

21. Kemo Celik, one of the leading members of the SDA, perpetrator of crimes against Serbs,

22. Murat Sabanovic, from Visegrad, an instigator (used bullhorn to urge Moslems to kill serbs),

23. Jasko Jusic, from Hubijeri near Gorazde, bodyguard of the Moslem commander of the right bank of the Drina.

Evidence: Minutes of witnesses testimonies and other proof - in Committee files under numbers: 440/91-11, 12, 16, 18, 25, 42, 8, 13, 10, 14, 15, 4, 3, 9 and 6; 594/94-14; 36/95; 205/95-3, 462/94 and 281/95-1 through 6.

1.2.11. The War Presidency in Gorazde, formed at the beginning of May 1992, and taking over the functions of the Town Council under war conditions, decided on killing the Serbs in Gorazde and on their internment in camps ("isolation centers"). As the mayor of Gorazde, Hadzo Efendic headed the War Presidency, while the leading members of the SDA party became its members.

According to the testimony of a witness (36/95) the War Presidency, at the suggestion of Hadzo Efendic, made a decision to liquidate him, but the execution was prevented by a former captain of the JNA - commander of a Moslem unit in the region of Gorazde, who threatened Efendic with his gun.

Some other Moslem commanders - former officers of the JNA also protested against killing Serb civilians without any trial. Hadzo Efendic therefore decided to establish a so-called civilian summary court, the purpose of which was to bring in "verdicts" which would subsequently cover murders of Serbs already committed by Moslem police and soldiers. Efendic suggested to Sejo Imamovic, former judge of the lower court in Gorazde to accept the position of the chairman of the "summary court", but Imamovic refused, stating that civilians cannot be subjected to summary trial, and that in trials a regular and established procedure should be respected.
On the insistence of Efendic, Kemo Duliman, a former judge of the Misdemeanor court, accepted the role of the chairman of the "summary court" and wrote "verdicts" for about 100 murdered Serbs.

Hadzo Efendic held the position of the head of the War Presidency until February 1993, when he went to Sarajevo to a new post. At the moment he is ambassador to Vienna.

One of the most dangerous and the most zealous executors of Efendic's orders and of the decisions of the War Presidency was Ibro Merkez, chief of police in

Gorazde. Immediately before the onset of armed conflicts, Merkez organized the separation of Moslem and Serb police forces, and after the war began he established the so-called "reserve police force", consisting of Moslem extremists and well-known criminals.

In some cases, murders of Serbs were investigated by so-called commissions, made up of representatives of the police and military or civilian courts. They would come out with false minutes, attempting to prove that these were not murder cases, only suicides.

1.3. Destruction of civilian objects and other property.

In addition to the already mentioned individual destruction of houses and apartments beonging to Serbs, Moslem soldiers, from the beginning of May to October 1992, massively destroyed Serb houses and other property in the villages of the county of Gorazde, without apparent military reason, killing those Serbs who did not succeded in escaping.

Houses were first looted and then, together with other buildings in rural households, burned to the ground. All livestock and cattle were stolen, while the land was given to Moslems, either refugees or citizens of Gorazde.

Out of 33 villages populated exclusively by Serbs, only one was not burned down (Sasici). The following villages were burned down:

Borak Brdo, Grabovica, Donja Sopotnica, Jelah, Jabuka, Crvljivac, Pijevac, Gornje Selo, Ustanovici, Konjibaba, Ostruzno, Ilino, Hranjen, Tresnjica, Gornja Brda, Zavrsje, Mirlici, Tupacici, Markovici, Bkvica, Bogovici, Mirusici, Ropovici, Crnci, Nekopi, Basabulici, Podkozara, Bucje, Vucetici, Orahovica and Kolijevke.

Serb houses were also set on fire in villages with mixed populations. According to some estimates, about 1,500 Serb houses and apartments were burned down in the villages and the town of Gorazde.

Other property belonging to Serbs, such as orchards and woods, was also destroyed. In Donja Sopotica, a three-acre sour cherry orchard belonging to Bosko Jankovic was cut down, while the wood belonging to Ugljesa Droca from the village of Podranjen was burned down.

Evidence: Committee files no. 36/95.

2. CRIMES AGAINST PRISONERS OF WAR

On August 2[illegible], 1992, on the relay "Trovrh" near Gorazde, a Moslem military unit led by Zaim Imamovic from Gorazde, who was assisted by Abdulselam Sijarcic and Mithat Drljevic, captured eight Serb soldiers:

1. Bosko Lasica,

2. Doko Lasica,

3. Njegos Ceh,

4. Kojo Vukovic,

5. Budo Todorovic,

/...

6. Brano Todorovic,

7. Tijo Radovic,

8. Rato Klacar, all from Gorazde.

In this clash Moslem soldier used poison gas, which is not allowed.

Mithat Drljevic, with a group of soldiers, took the prisoners to a silo in the village of Kopaci, near Gorazde. There, Moslem soldiers beat and tortured the prisoners for several days. To escape further torture, prisoner Rato Klacar committed suicide by hanging. The remaining seven prisoners were taken to prison in Gorazde, where they were kept for several days and beaten every night until they would loss consciousness (other prisoners heard their screams), and after that they were taken back to the silo in Kopaci.

Several days later, all seven prisoners were led to the river Drina and shot under an old railway bridge. Their bodies were thrown onto a trash pile near the railroad tracks.

Data on the perpetrators:

1. Mithat Drljevic, from Gorazde, Milivoja Vulovica str., no. 19, born on February 19, 1951 in Gorazde, from father Izet and mother Esma, assistant commanding officer of the Moslem military unit,

2. Muhidin Masic, from Gorazde, hamlet of Kopaci, a traffic policeman,

3. Enver Drljevic, from Gorazde,

4. Juso Drljevic, from Gorazde, hamlet of Kopaci, teacher,

5. Hamed Prses, from Gorazde.

Evidence: Minutes in the Committee files under nos. 370/94-3 and 440/94-3 and 9.

2.2. On September 16, 1992, in the place called Meremisje, near Visegrad, a Moslem military unit led by Ahmet Sejdic, captured four Serbs, including Slobodan Tanaskovic and Ljubinko Davidovic, members of the Territorial Defence of the Serb army.

Immediately after capturing them, the Moslems began to beat the prisoners with rifle butts, hands and feet, then tied them up and took them to the village of Mededa, where they were pushed into a small space under the stairs in a private house. There they were held for about two months, during which time, and particularly in the first 12 days, they were beaten with rubber batons, wooden sticks, feet, hands, rifle butts and other objects at hand.

Ljubinko Davidovic succumbed to injuries several days later. Moslem soldiers took him up to the first floor, beat him there and then threw him down the stairs, toward his fellow prisoners, where he lay motionless for a while and passed away. The following day his body was thrown into the Drina.

The prisoners were most severely beaten by Meho Kasapovic, who encouraged the others to do the same. The following Moslem soldiers took part in beating and mutilating the prisoners: Avdija Sabanovic, Nihad Dizdarevic, Dedzat Dizdarevic and Salko Mutapcic.

/...

The torture of groups of prisoners was preceded by so-called interrogation, carried out by Avdija Sabanovic and Karcic. The prisoners' hands were tied all the time, untied only rarely, to take some food or go to the lavatory. The prisoners were also exposed to various kinds of intimidation. They were given rifles and forced to turn them on each other. They were threatened with knives. One Moslem soldier cut the skin on the left side of the witness S's breast with the point of his knife three times.

Beatings and physical tortures were of such intensity that the prisoners often fainted. They begged their tormentors to kill them and deliver them from pains.

The prisoners were famished. They were given about 100 gr. of bread daily and occasionally some boiled vegetables.

Sanitary conditions were most degrading - the prisoners were not allowed either to wash or bathe.

S., O. and Slobodan Tanaskovic were transported to Gorazde and locked in the basement of an old post office building. There they were beaten in the dark by unknown persons. Sometimes four to ten days would pass without any food. The basement with its broken windows was freezing in cold winter nights.

On January 6, 1993, the prisoner Slobodan Tanaskovic died of hunger, cold and physical abuse.

After one month in the basement, S. and O. were taken over to the prison camp located in the building of the Insurance company "Sarajevo" in Gorazde. They were put in the coal cellar.

On January 26, 1993, 24 captured Serb soldiers from Rudo were brought to the prison camp. The treatment they received will be dealt with under 2.3.

S. was exchanged on July 8, 1993. When examined in the Uzice hospital, it was found out that there were traces of four broken ribs on the left side of his chest, and a fracture of the sternum. There were numerous scars on his body, and his health was severely damaged. His blood count showed that he had only 1,200,000 leukocytes and his weight had dropped from 96 to 48 kg. He was not recognized even by his closest family.

Data on the perpetrators:

1. Ahmet Sejdic, from Visegrad, age about 40, graduated from the School of Forestry, before the war employee in the company "Terpentia" in Visegrad, a commanding officer of the Moslem military unit,

2. Meho Kasapovic, age about 40, born in the surroundings of Visegrad, policeman before the war,

3. Avdija Sabanovic, from Visegrad, brother of Murat Sabanovic,

4. Nihad Dizdarevic,

5. Dedzat Dizdarevic,

6. Salko Mutapcic, nick-named "Salkan",

7. Karcic, from Visegrad, formerly employed by an insurance company.

Evidence: Minutes of the testimony of witnesses (594/94-12).

2.3. A group of Moslem soldiers headed by Ahmet Sejdic, on January 21 1993 captured a group of 25 Serb soldiers, on the hill Strmica and in the village of Dolovi near Rudo. Some of the sldiers were wounded. The list of their names follows:

1. Ljubinko Arsic,

2. Branko Arsic,

3. Slavko Pajovic,
4. Ranko Jovanovic,

5. Cedo Colakovic,

6. Tomislav Stanisic,

7. Jovan Tomic,

8. Vlado Tomic,

9. Milorad Cupovic,

10. Radivoje Topalovic,

11. Petar Kuburovic,

12. Milovan Durovic,

13. Dorde Cupovic,

14. Gojko Stupic,

15. Radoje Stanisic,

16. Zeljko Gazdic,

17. Milisav Vilaret,

18. Milosav Simic,

19. Desimir Simic,

20. Zoran Stjepanovic,

21. Vladimir Sjepovic,

22. Ilija Drobnjak,

23. Radovan Drobnjak,

24. Radovan Bogojevic, all from Rudo and near-by villages,

25. Bogdanovic Zoran, from Arilje.

Moslem soldiers, in capturing the Serbs, used tear gas.

Since all the listed soldiers were not captured at the same time, the commanding officer of the Moslem military unit Sejdic used the already

captured soldiers to capture others. He forced the soldiers T. and S. to urge the other soldiers to surrender by using a bullhorn.

Immediately after disarming the prisoners, the Moslem soldiers tied their hands behind their backs, took away their personal belongings and began with threats to kill them, with harsh insults and torture, inflicting on them serious injuries and pain.

When one Moslem soldier saw that G. had the emblem of the Republic of Srpska on his cap, he hit him on the head, took his cap off and threw it into the fire. While taking them to prison, the Moslem beat G. and other soldiers with rifle butts, hands and feet, or held knives under their throats.

As soon as the prisoner Radivoje Topalovic was disarmed, a Moslem soldier hit him on the head with a rifle butt, so that he fainted. While still unconscious, he was stripped of his coat, jacket and sweater.

After capturing T., the Moslem soldiers took away his wind-breaker. From another soldier T. they took a pocket watch, military blouse and wind-breaker. D. and K., who were the last ones to surrender, were hit by Moslem soldiers with rifle butts, hands and feet and thrown on the ground, where they tread on them.

E. was robbed of his wind-breaker, and while being transported with his hands tied behind his back, a Moslem soldier swore at him for being a Serb, and hit him with a rifle butt across his ribs and on his stomach, kidneys and legs.

The heavily wounded prisoner Zoran Bogdanovic was put first into a truck, while the remaining prisoners were piled up over him, so that he soon died.

Ahmet Sejdic used the captured Serb soldiers for clearing mines from a tunnel under the hill of Donja Strmica on the Rudo-Brodar- Mededa road. Two mines exploded and two of the prisoners were injured: Milorad Cupovic suffered injuries to his left leg and left eye, while Branko Arsic was also hurt. They were both treated in the hospital in Gorazde.

In a small van which transported the prisoners, Moslem soldiers forced the prisoner D. to sing Moslem songs along with them, hitting him all the time on the temple. They also hit the wounded prisoner S., who was unconscious.

When the van stopped, the soldier who earlier beat D. put one end of an iron hook into the prisoners jacket and the other into the van roof, while sharpening his knife all the time.

A girl in fatigues asked D. whether he was circumcised, and when he said that he was not, she threatened to cut his member off right away. Other Moslems prevented her from doing this, saying that she could do it later.

As a results of manyblows, D.' s jaws and mouth were hurt and he refused to sing any more Moslem songs. Then the girl in fatigues brought to his dry mouth a glass full of water. The soldier who hit him earlier struck the glass with the palm of his hand. It broke and injured D. on the nose, in the area of his right eye and loosened two teeth on both sides of the jaw. The injury on his nose turned into a permanent scar.

The prisoners, tied up all the time, were taken to Mededa and put into a private house, in a very small space under the staircase where they could neither sit nor lie down. They suffered from cold as it was winter time and there were no doors on the house, only iron bars. There they spent five days, getting only one meager meal a day.

The Moslem soldiers took prisoners out for interrogation, hitting them and robbing them of all remaining valuable things. When the Moslem soldier by the name of Topalovic heard, while interrogating a prisoner, that he had the same last name he threw him on the floor and started to hit him heavily all over his body.

The Moslem soldiers used to come at night drunk and to beat the prisoners and force them to sing Moslem songs. T. was hit on his head, arms and legs, as well as on his body.

One soldier hit C in the mouth with his fist, knocked out one of his teeth and cut his lips. T. was beaten with rifle butts, hands and feet all over his body, particularly in the area of the kidneys. S. received the same treatment.

A wounded Moslem soldier hit S. with his crutch and his fists on the head.

When the prisoner D. was returning from interrogation, the Moslem soldier Avdija Sabanovic hit him on the neck, so that he tumbled down the stairs.

The prisoners' belongings were confiscated without any receipts given to them. Mirsad Dervisevic took away prisoners' watches and other small objects.

The prisoners' boots were taken away and they were given some old shoes instead. S. had his jacket taken away, T. his wrist watch, V. a silver chain with pendant, and P, a "Nivada" wrist watch.

On 26 January, 1993, the prisoners were transported to Gorazde, to a prison located in the building of the Insurance company "Sarajevo". They were thrown into the basement , actually into the coal cellar. Only then were their hands untied.

On receiving the prisoners in the camp, head of the guard Sacir Causevic said: "What is this s... doing here? You should have killed them right away."

The prisoners stayed in the camp until they were exchanged in October of 1994.

They were interrogated again by the military police who threatened and beat them mercilessly, causing them serious injuries.

While interrogating Milorad Cupovic, who, due to injuries suffered while clearing mines in the tunnel, walked on crutches, a military policeman threatened him with a knife, ordering him to speak the thruth. Dissatisfied with Cupovic's answer, he asked another policeman to hit Cupovic, but he refused to obey. Then the interrogator hit Cupovic with his fist on the face. Cupovic fell from the chair onto the floor and could not get up. Deputy camp commander Ramiz Micivod kicked him several times and lifted him up. The interrogating policeman continued to hit Cupovic with his fists. He broke almost all the teeth in his upper jaw.

The prisoners suffered from hunger. During the first months they were given only one meager meal a day. The hunger was so great that the prisoners, when taken out for a walk, used to pick up dandelions and nettle and eat them. Due to scarce food intake , some prisoners had bowel movements only weeks after having been imprisoned.

Later on, when the mission of the International Red Cross arrived, the situation improved somewhat. The prisoners were allowed to receive packages, but the camp personnel took whatever they wanted out of these packages.

The prisoners slept on planks, placed on concrete floor. Later on, through the Red Cross mission, they were given mattresses. The room was not heated, although it was winter time. They performed their bodily functions in pails in the same cellar in which they slept. It was not possible to maintain even the most elementary personal hygiene.

The prisoners, with long beards and hair, were taken before foreign TV teams and presented as chetniks.

S. was asked through an interpreter how many Moslems he had killed.

Three months after they were captured, the prisoners were given a chance to shave and cut their hair.

They were forced not only to maintain the building, but also to cut the trees in the woods. At first they themselves pulled an ox cart loaded with wood. On one occasion a tree trunk rolled down and hit E., injuring him seriously.

In April 1994, the Moslem soldiers fired through the window of the cellar where the prisoners were stationed from an automatic rifle. E. was wounded when a bullet richocheted and hit him in the right hip, causing severe bleeding.

In September 1994, a Moslem policeman by the name of Hasovic shot through the window of the cellar, but none of the prisoners was hurt.

The investigating court officer Mirsad Basic, at the begining of October 1994, came drunk to the cellar and forced the guard to let him visit the prisoners. He pointed his gun at the prisoners, demanding that they salute him in the Moslem way, and calling them "Serb trash".

Very often they were offended and insulted by the guards, who cursed at them and called them chetniks. S. was hit by a guard in the ribs while he was cleaning the toilet.

As a result of hunger, physical and mental torture and atrocious living conditions, the prisoners' health was heavily damaged and their body weight cut in half.

- C. lost 41 kg (examined and treated in the Army Military Hospital - VMA, in Belgrade),

- D. lost 30 kg (examined and treted in the VMA, Belgrade),

- S. lost about 40 kg (examined in the Uzice Hospital),

- T. lost 32 kg (on leaving the camp he weighed only 38 kg)

- T. lost 29 kg (examined in the VMA in Belgrade)

- C. lost 26 kg (examined and treated in the out-patient clinic in Priboj),

- T. lost 36 kg (examined in the out-patient clinic in Kragujevac),

- Dj. lost 36 kg (examined in the VMA in Belgrade)

- K. lost 32 kg (examined in the out-patient clinic in Priboj),

- S. lost 35 kg (examined in the out-patient clinic in Priboj)

- C. lost abot 40 kg (examined in the out-patient clinic in Priboj)

Data on the perpetrators:

1. Ahmed Sejdic, from Visegrad, officier in charge of the Moslem military unit,

2. Topalovic, a Moslem soldier,

3. Avdija Sabanovic, a Moslem soldier,

4. Mirsad Dervisevic, a Moslem soldier,

5. Ramiz Micivod, deputy chief of the prison camp in Gorazde,

6. "Amidza" Hasovic, from Cajnice, a Moslem military policeman,

7. Mirsad Basic, a court investigating officier in Gorazde,
8. Causevic Sacir, head of the guard in the prison camp in Gorazde,

9. Emin Imamovic, chief of military police and prison camp in Gorazde, before the war employed in the State Security Service,

10. Himzo Selimovic, first deputy and later chief of the prison camp,

11. Mensudin Brodaric, deputy chief of the prison camp,

12. Sukret Mehmedspahic, commander of military police in Gorazde,

13. Munib Cimpo, guard in the prison camp in Gorazde,

14. Enko Hadzic, guard in the prison camp,

15. Hajrudin Klepuh, guard in the prison camp,

16. Fehim Sobo, guard in the prison camp,

17. Emir Kazic, guard in the prison camp,

18. Sifet Hodo, guard in the prison camp,

19. Zulfo Dzanic, guard in the prison camp,

20. Edo Uhota, guard in the prison camp,

21. Fehim Spaho, guard in the prison camp (all guards from 13-21 used to work in the Foca prison before the war)

Evidence: Minutes of testimonies of the witnesses in the Committee files under nos. 594/ 94-1 through 12, as well as medical records.

3. DESTRUCTION OF CHURCHES, GRAVEYARDS, CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS

In addition to destroying Serb property on a large scale, Moslem soldiers also destroyed Serb churches, graveyards, and cultural and historical monuments. The churches in Donja Sopotnica and in Gorazde were burned to the ground and in some villages graveyards were demolished.

3.1. In the first half of September 1992, members of the Moslem so-called "territorial defence" burned in the village Donja Sopotnica, county of Gorazde, the church of St. George, built by Herceg (Duke) Stjepan in 1446, and which, as a cultural and historical monument of the Serb people, had been put under state protection. From 1521 to 1529 this church was the seat of the first printing press in this part of the Balkans.

On the same occasion the Moslem soldiers demolished the Serb graveyard which was positioned immediately behind the church. They ruined tombstones, dug up graves, opened tombs and desecrated the remnants of prestigious Serb families.

Data on the perpetrators:

1. Ismet Kulovic, from Kopaca (Gorazde), nick-named "Njemacka", mother's name Damka,

2. Meho Drljevic, from Kopaca (Gorazde).

Evidence: The Committee files, Nos. 3709/4, 36/95 and 193/94.

3.2. In December 1992, in the place called Jabuka (county of Gorazde) a group of Moslem soldiers led by Amer Kamenica overturned at the local Serb graveyard all tombstones belonging to the families Blagojevic, Gavrilovic, Ikonic, etc.

While knocking down the tombstones, Kamenica invited all Moslems present to come closer and learn how to destroy everything belonging to Serbs.

On the same occasion, Moslem soldiers overturned the monument to Serb soldiers killed in the World War I.

Data on the perpetrators:

1. Mesa Redzovic, from Gorazde,

2. Jasko Islamovic, from Gorazde,

3. Suad Pozder, from Gorazde,

Evidence: The Committee files, under Nos. 370/94 and 183/94.

4. SUMMARY

Many circumstances point to the genocidal character of the most of the reported crimes.

Testimonies of numerous witnesses show that in Gorazde an atmosphere of annihilating hatred towards Serbs had been created. It was demonstred by threats of murder and warnings that there was no room for Serbs in Gorazde. The creation of this atmosphere was inspired from the highest level, supported by the idea of creating a Moslem state. This atmosphere bred individual and mass - organized - acts of crime directed at the annihilation of the people which presented an obstacle to the creation of a Moslem state, intended to include the area where the crimes have been committed.

Many planned executions of Serb civilians, performed by members of Moslem authorities and army, without any trial, could be explained only by the motive of genocide. Decisions on killing Serb civilians in Gorazde were made by the War Presidency, headed by Hadzo Efendic, mayor of Gorazde. The executions were

later, on his order, covered by "verdicts" of the so-called civilian summary court.

Only genocidal motives can explain the killing of Serb civilians who failed to escape the villages, regardless of their sex and age. The same applies to the killing of prisoners.

There were also "silent" but equally annihilating killings - by physical torture, deprivation of food, creation of conditions in which people deteriorate phisically and mentally (in jails, in civilian and prison camps).

The prisoners in the civilian concentration camp in the Mose Pijade str. were not allowed to hide in the corridor or basement during heavy shelling - so that they would get killed or injured.

The intention behind the attempt to take the prisoners out of the camp in the Nedinovic house and bring them to the bridge in Gorazde, was to kill them on the bridge and accuse the Serb army of the crime.

Burning of Serb churches and villages, demolition of graveyards, represent the destruction of the material and spiritual foundation of Serb life in the region where the crimes were committed.

And, finally, genocidal motives were sometimes publicly declared: Murat Sabanovic, on leaving Visegrad, addressed the soldiers by warning them that those not ready to slaughter and kill Serbs should leave. When he came to Gorazde, he used a bullhorn to urge Moslems to kill Serbs.

Hadzo Efendic, as the main instigator of criminal activities against Serbs in the region of the county of Gorazde, was rewarded by an ambassadorial post in Vienna.

Annex II

TO THE COMMITTEE FOR COMPILING DATA ON CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST HUMANITY AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

TORTURE IN THE CAMPS FOR SERBS IN THE FORMER BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

- FORENSIC MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC ASPECTS -

The present Report, which provides a summary of certain medical findings, covers all the detainees examined by a team of physicians of the Medical Faculty in Belgrade who have been engaged by the Committee. The team included:

- Prof. Dusan J. Dunjic, M.D., specialist in forensic medicine;
- Assistant Prof. Branimir Aleksandric, M.D., specialist in forensic medicine;
- Assistant Dragan Jecmenica,M.D.,specialist in forensic medicine;
- Prof. Maksim Sternic, M.D., specialist in neuropsychiatry;
- Assistant Aleksandar Jovanovic, M.D., specialist in neuro-psychiatry;
- Dept. Head Julijana Puric-Pejakovic,M.D.,specialist in neuro-phsychiatry.

Medical examinations were performed at the General Hospital in Brcko and in Samac (1994), at the General Hospital in Trebinje (1994), the General Hospital in Derventa (1994), the General Hospital in Jajce (1994), the General Hospital in Zvornik (1995) and at the General Hospital in Modrica (1995). A detainee from Tuzla was examined at the Institute for Forensic Medicine in Belgrade in 1995.

Serb victims of Croato-Muslim detention camps were examined

The data presented here must be interpreted very tentatively, as a rather small number of detainees have been examined by the above Team relative to the total number of detainees. The examined victims agreed to undergo examination on a voluntary basis,reported of their own free will on their discomfort and made observations which we have reported on. In our talks with them, we established that a large number of detainees did not wish to recall the period they had spent in the camps, nor to undergo medical examination. This applied in particular to raped women. Complying with the humane and ethical principles of our profession, we have not referred to such cases in our report. Thus,the report covers only 2 cases of women who have spent a while in detention camps (in Herzegovina) of which just one agreed to speak out about the rapes she had been subjected to.

All victims who have been examined by the Team have also been photographed following personal identification (identity cards, passports, refugee cards, military service cards).

Apart from forensic-medical-neuropsychiatric examinations, additional examinations have been carried out as well (X-ray examinations and check-ups and findings by physicians specializing in other medical fields). In the preparation of the final written expert opinions, medical documents

provided by the patients have also been made use of. Examinations were carried out on the basis of previously structured questionnaires in compliance with relevant international standards

MEDICAL FINDINGS

A total of 92 detainees have been examined: 2 at Brcko; 18 in Samac; 22 in Trebinje, 22 in Derventa; 2 in Jajce; 8 in Zvornik; 17 in Modrica and a detainee from Tuzla examined at the Forensic Medicine Institute of the Medical Faculty in Belgrade.

The length of stay at a camp is shown in the chart. The data were disaggregated according to the number of days spent in detention. However, these numbers below must be taken with a certain reservation as most detainees were unable to give precise information on the duration of their stay there.

The length of stay in camps in days
N - 92

Up to 31 days	10
Between 31 and 60 days	29
Between 91 - 180 days	30
Between 181 and 365 days	15
Up to 365 days	8

Effects of inflicted injuries as evidence of torture

a) Neuropsychiatric effects

Any research into the long-term physical and psycho-social effects of torture of persons held captive by the enemy in the course of the on-going Yugoslav civil war calls certainly for a comprehensive prospective study. This follows primarily from the fact that over 45 % of respondents examined by the Team within the framework of the activities of the War Crimes Committee have - as a result of torture they had been subjected to by the enemy in the course of their captivity during the current Yugoslav civil war - developed a **post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), of a chronical nature and with frequent complications** in the form of major depression and suicidal thoughts, drastic psycho-social consequences and grave effects on their corporal health (**see the chart on the neurological and psychiatric effects of torture**).

Neurological and psychiatric effects of torture
N - 92

Without any neurological or psychiatric effects	7
Neurological effects only	12
Psychiatric effects only	47
Both neurological and psychiatric effects	26

/...

b) Corporal effects

The tables and charts on corporal (physical) effects show the total number of effects on the examined detainees by body parts established impartially by our examinations. These effects have been classified under the following headings: scars on the skin; bone scars; deformities (deficiencies, disfigurements); and missing teeth.

Corporal effects of torture
N - 92

Without any scars/missing teeth/deformities	4	
Scars on the skin/missing teeth		51
Scars + deformities/disfigurement	37	

In addition, it is particularly important to recognize the fairly established number of the effects corporal traumas had on specific parts of the body. In this context, we wish to mention that the established number of chest injuries are not absolute, i.e. do not correspond to the number of established rib fractures. Namely, in all cases with rib fractures where no visible scars or deformities could be observed, we only noted that the examined person had suffered one chest injury, although their X-ray findings pointed to multiple rib fractures on one or even on both sides.

Head

3 and more scars	- 17 %
2 scars	- 10 %
1 scar	- 33 %
no scars	- 40 %

Number of scars confirming torture and their distribution N - 92

	No scars	1 scar	2 scars	3 scars and over
Head				
Neck				
Chest				
Stomach				
Arm				
Leg				
Genitals				

Methods and means of torture

Numerous research findings (Moric-Petrovic et al., 1963; United Nations, 1985; Turner, S., Gorst-Unsworth, C., 1990) have shown the worst psycho-traumatic experience to be the one

deriving from stressors of human design and causing in the victim a state of intensive anxiety, terror and helplessness. The prototype of such experience is **torture** to which victims are subjected in captivity. Torture is here defined in conformity with the criteria contained in the relevant United Nations conventions on torture and other cruel, degrading and inhuman treatment and punishment (United Nations, 1985). We believe that the distinctive and destructive nature of this experience is adequately exemplified by the list of methods and means of torture **which, according to their own reports, the examined persons had experienced or seen** (classification of the methods of torture into physical, mental and combined is given tentatively and adopted primarily for reasons of clarity; by activating the tress mechanism, each torture, basically, affects all personality aspects):

1. Method of torture

A. Corporal (or mostly corporal):

1. Beatings with different objects, hitting, kicking and punching on all parts of the body;
2. Kicking with a heavy soldier's boot or with a solid object always the same place (most often knee, elbow, head or sole of foot);
3. Tying by the wrists and/or legs and beating with fists, heavy soldier's boots, butt of a rifle, gun handle, hammer, truncheons, flogging with wire or with iron bars of all body parts including head and genitals;
4. Firing of blank cartridges into the anus of the victim (death occurs 5 to 6 hours later with grave meteorism and as a result of internal hemorrhage);
5. Smashing the victim's head against the wall;
6. Hours-long suspension by the wrists or legs with and without simultaneous beating or rape
7. Forcible pouring of petrol or salty water into the victim's mouth;
8. Forcible "bathing" with the use of fire-fighting hoses at close range.
9. Tying of victims to a tree in wintertime and pouring ice-cold water on them until they freeze
10. Forcing victims to stand motionless in the sun for several hours in summertime
11. Causing burns with the use of welding torches, red-hot tongs and with other red-hot objects
12. Causing skin burns by suddenly turning on hot water during bathing
13. Putting out cigarettes by pressing them against the victim's body,
14. Putting out butts in the victims mouth
15. Forcing victims to eat pebbles or chew broken glass
16. Putting a helmet on the victim's head and hitting it with different objects
17. Tying the victim's genitals to his ears with an electric wire and turning on electricity or flogging the victim on the back
18. Nailing the victim's two hands to a board with a hammer and forcing the victim to walk around like that for a whole day
19. Enucleation of a part of the victim's body (a testis or an eye) and forcing the victim to swallow it;
20. Making cuts in the victim's body, esp on the neck or genitals (often sprinkling salt on created "pockets")
21. Tearing the victim's skin off and sprinkling salt on the wounds
22. Knocking out teeth

23. Gouging eyes with fingers or with a knife
24. "Stereo" torture (the torturer causes ear-drum popping in the victim by punching him simultaneously on his ears with both fists in kid gloves or without gloves)
25. Forcible pushing of objects into the victim's anus, mouth, eyes, nose or ears
26. Shooting the victim with a firearm at close range
27. Giving injections of petrol or a salty solution
28. Starving the victim by not giving him anything to eat for several days
29. Torturing the victim with thirst especially in summertime by giving him salted food
30. Tying the genitals with a metal wire and stretching them
31. Setting on fire the victim's beard and body parts
32. Shutting victims up in special airless chambers until they lose consciousness
33. Making victims run and walk barefoot and in heavy soldier's boots for several hours until the soles of their feet become sore all over
34. Tying with chains and torturing in a variety of otherways.
35. Bringing the camp guards' children and wives to beat naked detainees;
36. Beating a victim with metal spiked gloves
37. Punching the victim on the head with different objects
38. Continuous beating for several hours.

B. Mental (or mostly mental)

1. Forcing victims to eat the meat of a roasted newborn
2. Cursing and calling detainees names
3. Forcing victims (under the threat of death) to listen to the other victims of torture screaming or to eye-witness their torture or their death
4. Making victims imitate animals (a dog, a pig)
5. Preventing victims from falling asleep
6. Taking victims out for false executions
7. Putting the end of a gun in the victim's mouth (sometimes followed by execution in the presence of others)
8. Telling the victim that his next of kin have been killed (raped and their throats slit)
9. Forcing the victim to urinate and defecate in a crowded dormitory (or in a trailer with a tarpaulin where they are kept for several days) without providing any pots
10. Forcing the victim to curse his own faith, its patron saints or to spit at icons
11. Forcing the victim (under the threat of death) to speak nicely about the conditions of his captivity before representatives of international humanitarian organizations or to sign a statement attesting to fair treatment received while in detention/prison.

C. Combination (of mental and corporal torture)

1. Individual or group rape of female detainees including anal rape and fellatio.
2. Forced placement of captured female adolescents in brothels and making them work as prostitutes until they conceive and their "release" when they are 7 or 8 months pregnant.

3 Forcing inmates, especially brothers or a father and his son to engage in mutual fellatio or to have anal intercourse

4 Putting the victim viciously to death, following long hours of torture and intimidation in the presence of others (by slitting his throat, firing a bullet in his mouth, hanging, tearing off his skin, by strangulation with bare hands, roasting the victim on a spit or by impaling him)

5 Forcing the victim to pluck out grass or lick the blood-, faeces- or urine-stained floor

6. Forcing the victim to drink his own urine, swallow his cut- off hair or cigarette butts soaked in urine and the like

7 Defecating or urinating in the victim's mouth

8 Forcing inmates to dig trenches on the frontline or to sweep minefields with consequent victimization

9. Making the victim stand waist-deep in water and hold a dead suckling of pig in his hands ordering him to make sure that the pig does not drown

10 Forcing detainees to slap each other on the face,curse each other, swear and spit

11 Taking detainees through an urban area encouraging locals to lynch them

12. Bringing to the camp villagers from nearby communities and letting them beat the tied-up inmates in a variety of ways and with a large number of different objects

13. Bringing combatants to the camp after a battle and letting them indulge in the abuse of detainees

14. Walking detainees on a chain around or outside the camp as if they were animals

2. Means of torture

A. Mechanical

1. fist/knee
2. head (blow)
3. bites /biting off an ear/with one's teeth
4. sole of foot (heavy soldier's boot)
5. knife (bayonet)
6. butt of rifle
7. a metal bar/baseball bat
8. truncheon
9. whip (metal)
10. hammer/mallet
11. axe/hatchet
12. a variety of solid objects (stone, bench, weight on a scale and the like)
13. rope or a wire to tie up the victim with

B. Physical-chemical

1. low-voltage electricity
2. thermal (freezing/burns)
3. chemical preparations
4. special electric clubs

C. Firearms

D. Nutritional

1 Denying food and/or water
2 Giving inadequate food and/or water

E. Combined

What is of special importance is that most victims have been subjected to

- a combination of methods and means of torture

- frequently repeated torture during the same day or the same week

- group torture or to torture of an individual in the presence of a group of detainees.

The table on page 4 offers a summary break-down of the methods of torture into three groups: mostly corporal, mostly mental and combined forms of torture. Specific individual cases have been dealt with under a separate heading titled "Specific cases".

All the above-mentioned cases are also shown separately in the tables that form an integral part of this report (see Annex). Note: the codes given to respondents refer to the **place** where the examination was performed and **the number** under which they were examined. (B - Brcko, Der - Derventa, T - Trebinje, Mo - Modrica, S - Samac, Ja - Jajce, Zv - Zvornik, Tz - Tuzla).

METHODS OF TORTURE	YES	NO
MOSTLY CORPORAL TORTURE		
beating	**91 99%**	**1 1%**
firearms	**21 23%**	**71 77%**
forcing to eat repugnant substances	**22 24%**	**70 76%**
forcing to stand for long hours in the sun and/or in water	**8 9%**	**84 91%**
burning a part of the body	**17 18%**	**75 82%**
putting out cigarettes on the body	**27 29%**	**65 71%**
torture with the use of electricity	**13 14%**	**79 86%**
knocking out/extracting teeth	**16 17%**	**76 83%**
breaking bones	**33 36%**	**50 64%**
stereo torture	**9 10%**	**83 90%**
torture through starvation and thirst	**49 52%**	**44 89%**
cutting/pricking	**36 30%**	**56 61%**
pulling out nails	**7 8%**	**85 92%**

MOSTLY MENTAL TORTURE		
cursing, shouting, insulting in different ways	84 91%	8 9%
false execution	40 43%	52 57%
prevention from falling asleep	10 21%	73 79%
false reports on the death of next of kin	5 5%	87 95%
witnessing torture and killing of other detainees	20 22%	72 78%
witnessing rape of next of kin	2 2%	90 98%
making victims commit perjury	12 13%	80 87%
COMBINED TORTURE		
individual and group rapes	10 11%	82 89%
forcing detainees to perform mutual fellatio and to have anal intercourse	10 11%	82 89%
forcing detainees to beat one another	18 20%	74 80%
defecating and urinating in detainees' mouths	3 3%	89 97%
forcing detainees to lick the floor stained with faeces, blood and beating them as they do so	6 7%	86 93%
forcing to dig trenches on frontline or sweep mine-fields	16 17%	76 83%

SPECIFIC CASES

asphyxiation in a hermetically sealed manhole,
had to eat his plucked-out hair twice during detention
pressing on the throat with the hands, rape
had to run bare-foot in heavy soldier's boots
until the soles of his feet got sore
chained to the old bridge in Mostar
his testis taken out with spiked gloves
attempted a suicide in the camp
and then treated for "conjunctivitis"
burnt with hot-red tongs
burnt with a hot-red wire
forced to eat meat of a roasted newborn
chained, beaten and starved
enucleation of eyeballs
enucleation of eyeballs, jumping from a-high
onto the ground "as if into water", beaten by children
they applied salt on his shrapnel wounds
his penis tied with a wire and stretched
his ear bitten off
his neck broken
amputation of arms and legs

The present civil, religious and inter-ethnic war in the space of Yugoslavia has since its outbreak in the early 1990s, by destroying human souls and family homes, created a terrible endemic hotbed of war-related PTSD and the afflicted victims have been admitted to our mental wards in ever larger numbers and this will continue long after the end of this war considering the unfavourable social and economic milieux (Cucic, V., Bjegovic, V., Djokic, D., 1994, Popovic, M., 1994, Zalobar, J., 1994),the chronic nature of the disease and the possibility of long-lasting, sometimes yearlong, latency of the forms with postponed incidence (Andreasen, N C., 1985, Horowitz, M J., 1994) We can only guess the scope and implications of this phenomenon, both in the health and the broader social context, given that the afflicted persons also tend to report serious functioning disorders in their family and in their broader social and professional environs Sight should here not be lost of the fact that, according to statistics, 15-20 % of the adult population are prone to this disorder and up to 80 % of children exposed to extremely strong or disastrous life stressors (Andreasen, N C., 1985) This disorder is, evidently, graver, lasts longer and has a higher incidence probability when it appears as a result of man-made destruction, as, for example, with war-related PTD cases (WHO, 1994) It could be said that there is increasing professional experience in our miliuex in treating this ever more frequent disorder in the wake of the ongoing war and related social and economic turbulences (Polovina, N., Divac, Lj., 1992); Pejovic, M., 1992; Kalicanin, P., Lecic- Tosevski, D., 1994) It is, therefore, in that light that the significance of this paper should be seen for it renders a contribution to the study of family relations as an important factor of pathogenesis and in the treatment of PTSDs.
There is no doubt that the price of developing the technology of evil, aggression and destruction in the on-going psychological, economic and armed conflicts is not only being paid by the victims of primary (direct) traumatization, but also by all those (family members, first of all) who are exposed to secondary traumatization, i.e. the symptoms of those afflicted by the PTSD; the victims of what is known as tertiary traumatization have of late been increasingly in the focus of attention as the victims of secondary traumatization can exert a pathogenic influence on their surroundings and their offspring (Davidson, S., 1980; Agger, I., Jensen, S.B., 1994).

It is a well-known state of fact that the stressors of human design are characterized by higher probability of causing intensive anxiety, terror and the feeling of helplessness in the victim, and accordingly of PTSD as well, as shown by countless studies into the state of detainees who have survived torture in detention camps (Bailly,L., Jaffe, H., Pagella, A., 1988; Rasmussen, O.V., 1990; Lifton, R.J., 1993), but also by the research on the torture inflicted in peace time upon sexually and physically abused children or women and/or on the victims of violence(Coons,P.M.et al.,1989,Pitman, R.K.,Orr.,S.P., 1993).

The availability of case history data of relevance to psychiatric heredity was established much more often in patients with PTSD than in other respondents. Case history data of relevance to psychiatric heredity reflected the existence of mental patients or suicidal patterns among the respondent's closest (primary) relatives. These findings are in keeping with the research conducted so far which generally indicates that the families of patients with PTSD run a higher risk of contracting mental disorders than other families (Davidson, J R., Hughes, D., Blazer, D.G., George, L K., 1991).

The feeling of those taking part in the war that their personal physical integrity and life were at risk was an integral part of the unfortunate wartime calamity that severed these people's links with their peace-time reality and played havoc with their system of values which enhanced meaningful life, love and security.

The principal feature of all events which can be described as the cause of depression is that they inflict damage upon the person concerned and take away the hope that such damaged is redeemable. Today people most often speak of three types of loss: the loss of a dear person, of one's role, and of ideation, and our respondents have reported losses in all of these categories.

The majority of cases did not come back to work after their return from the frontline, they withdrew into themselves unable to bridge the gap between their wartime and peacetime realities, thus weakening their families economically and exposing them to a considerable degree of traumatization as a result of their grave PTSD symptoms. The incapacitation of veterans and refugees for work or for family-related activities in the professionally and reproductively most active period of their lives, along with mental handicaps, have certainly accentuated their feeling of inferiority and negative future-related expectations. This is why our patients - war victims did not only need psychiatric assistance in their mental rehabilitation, but also broader psycho-social support from their families and from the relevant professional and social networks.

According to the latest estimates made by the World Health Organization, the number of refugees, displaced persons and those living in war-torn areas of the former Yugoslavia totals around 4 million, of which the health of at least 800,000 (20 %) has been impaired as a result of grave war-related TS reactions (the symptoms of a completely or partially developed PTSD). If we add around 200,000 more with peacetime TS reactions, we shall see that 10 % (or 2 million) of the total population of the former Yugoslavia have in the past few years experienced at least one extreme or disastrous peace-time psycho-trauma and that at least 10 % thereof (or 200,000) are now suffering from the resulting mental reactions. All this brings the grand total of persons in former Yugoslavia who are at present in need of psycho-social and mental health assistance due to grave TS reactions (WHO, 1994) to around 1 million people.

Belgrade
15 March 1995